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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

# ANNUAL REPORT

on the work of the

**PUBLIC HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT**

**1964**

**J. S. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**  
Medical Officer of Health



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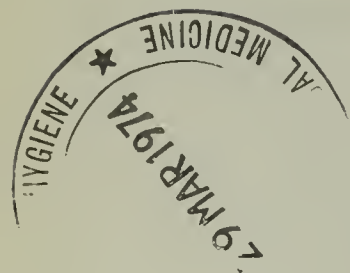
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# CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

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## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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*To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
City of Stoke-on-Trent.*

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1964 which has been prepared on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health in circular 1/65.

The Registrar General estimated the civil population at the middle of the year to be 263,910, a decrease of 2,200 compared to a decrease of 20 during the previous year.

During the year, 4,480 births were registered compared to 4,348 in 1963. This gives a birth rate of 16·9, a little more than the 16·3 of 1963, but still well below the rate for England and Wales (18·4) so that we are not yet sharing the very high birth rate of the country as a whole.

Last year it was my pleasure to record an infant mortality rate below 20 for the first time when it was 19·5 per 1,000 live births. This year it is even more gratifying to record a further fall to 16·5 per 1,000 live births. If I might use the same measure of this achievement as last year it means a saving of 835 infant lives in 1964 as compared to the infant mortality rate of 1911.

This infant mortality rate is well below that for England and Wales (20) and reflects great credit on all concerned.

Concern is felt over the rapid rise in illegitimacy from 1952 to 1964. There are more than half as many illegitimate births again in 1964 as in 1952 and they now account for nearly 1 in 20 of all babies.



Most of these illegitimate births occur to mothers under the age of 20, and eight were born to mothers aged 15; 30 to mothers of 17 and under. The ages of fathers ranged from 14 upwards.

This poses a very serious problem of how to overcome juvenile promiscuity. It is one which requires very deep consideration by any who can help.

There was one maternal death compared with four in 1963.

The total death rate for the City was 11.3 which is 0.1 lower than in 1963, but which is the same rate as for England and Wales (11.3).

Of the causes of death in the City that from cancer continues to rise and is now 20.9% of all deaths. Despite the known association between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung, deaths from this cause continue to rise and cigarette smoking continues to increase. It is a sad reflection on public lassitude that this should be so.

A scheme has been submitted to the Ministry of Health for the introduction of cervical cytology with the co-operation of the hospital authorities. When this is introduced widely there should be a marked reduction in deaths from cervical cancer in women and a much earlier recognition of the disease when it is in a curable state. It is hoped that this can be introduced in 1965.

Much thought is being given to population screening for early signs of disease, particularly of disease which is significant in its later stages as a cause of death or of chronic disabling disease. There are certain difficulties in deciding the stage at which deviation from normal becomes a disease or pre-disease state which requires treatment. There are very great difficulties in the follow-up for long periods of early cases which may be detected in quite large numbers and which might deluge and overwhelm the services at present available.

For these and other reasons progress in this field is slow, but I feel sure that public health authorities will ultimately aim a large measure of their activities at population screening for disease and at general routine health checks. It will be necessary for a reorientation of the hospital and general practitioner services to be able to cope with the early conditions disclosed often in a readily treatable and reversible state. This may indeed reduce the burden of chronic disabling conditions which take up so much of our present hospital beds and time.

The building of a new clinic at Abbey Hulton was commenced during the year and will replace a corporation house which has been used for this purpose for some years.

- A new Junior Training Centre for subnormal children up to the age of 16 years to serve the northern part of the City was started to be built on a site in Chell Heath. It should be a most useful addition to our services for the subnormal.

Once again I would draw attention to the difficulties experienced in obtaining professionally trained staff such as Health Visitors, Public Health Inspectors, Chiropodists, Mental Welfare Officers, Psychiatric Social Workers, and so on. In most cases the shortages are national, not just local, and many of our services are running at a level below that which is desirable because replacements of staff and additional staff just cannot be obtained. This is a problem which requires to be tackled at top level nationally so that essential services can be maintained and expanded.

I would like to express to my colleagues who work so well in sections which are sometimes much understaffed my thanks for their loyal co-operation and help at all times.

A Public Health Department can only function properly if it gives and receives ready co-operation from a great many people both inside and outside Corporation service. We are fortunate in this City in the willing co-operation we receive and we are truly grateful for this. In particular I would like to thank my colleagues in other Departments for their help and advice so readily given; to the general medical practitioners and consultants of the area; to the Clerk, Chairman and Members of the Stoke-on-Trent Health Executive Council; the Chairman and Members of the local Medical Committee; the Secretary and many Members of the Hospital Management Committee Staffs who help us and work so readily with us.

I would particularly like to draw attention to the expanding co-operation between Health Visitors and General Practitioners and Consultants which we find so useful and helpful.

I must specially mention also Dr. F. A. Smith, Chest Consultant, and the staff at the Chest Clinic and Dr. E. Posner, Chief of the Mass Radiography Unit, for the excellence of their work on the reduction of our tuberculosis problem.

The help and support of my Chairman, Alderman W. Bailey, and my Vice-Chairman, Alderman Mrs. A. L. Barker, are both an inspiration and an encouragement to me and to the Department. Their knowledge, advice and obvious interest help us very greatly.

Most helpful too are the Chairmen of the various Sub-Committees. It is not always realised or recognised how many hundreds of hours of their time in the year we require, nor how much help from their knowledge, wisdom and experience we are so willingly given.

I have very great personal pleasure in recording my own appreciation of their help and understanding and in recording the thanks of the staff of the Department.

I gladly record again a sincere tribute to all the members of my staff who work so loyally and well and express my grateful thanks and acknowledgements of excellent service to the administrative, clerical, technical and medical staffs.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. HAMILTON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
GLEBE STREET,  
STOKE-ON-TRENT.

*August, 1965.*

## Health Committee at December, 1964

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CHAIRMAN—Alderman Wm. Bailey, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—

Alderman (Mrs.) A. L. Barker, O.B.E., J.P.

Alderman S. Capewell, J.P.

Alderman W. J. Eardley, J.P.

Alderman (Mrs.) B. E. Meakin, M.B.E.

Alderman (Mrs.) H. Slater, M.P.

Councillor (Mrs.) E. Beddow

Councillor (Mrs.) P. Bryan

Councillor (Mrs.) A. Gatensbury

Councillor H. Hammersley

Councillor A. Machin

Councillor J. A. Mellor

Councillor J. Ruane

Councillor L. R. Sillitoe

Councillor H. Travers

Councillor N. Walters

Councillor J. B. P. Wooldridge

Councillor J. Worthington

## SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

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Medical Officer of Health,

JOSEPH STEWART HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,

GEORGE THOMAS MACCULLOCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned  
31st October, 1964).

Maternity and Child Welfare Officer,

MARY M. ESSEX LOPRESTI, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Assistant Maternity Child Welfare Officers,

ELIZABETH DOROTHY COOPER, M.B., Ch.B.

BRENDA JAMES, M.B., Ch.B.

Chest Consultant (Part Time),

FREDERICK ALAN SMITH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chest Physician (Part Time),

CHARLES MCBRIDE, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Chief Public Health Inspector,

F. COLBERT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Ambulance Officer,

F. E. S. JONES

Senior Mental Health Officer,

G. W. ADAMS, A.A.P.S.W. (resigned 30th September, 1964).

Public Analyst,

A. HOULBROOKE

Chief Clerk,

H. R. TOPHAM

# PART 1.

## VITAL STATISTICS

### AREA AND POPULATION

The City is 21,209 acres in area. It is 10 miles long, and in no part more than 5 miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water.

The Registrar General gives the civilian population of the City as 263,910 at the middle of 1964. This figure is a decrease of 2,200 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year.

The Registrar General in his Report on the Census, 1961, gave the population figure as 265,306.

The populations at the Census periods were as follows:

1911	1921 (Extended Area)	1931	1951	1961
234,534	267,647	276,639	275,115	265,306

**Table 1—Areas, Population in Wards at Census**

Area  Ward Nos.	Acreage	POPULATION				
		1951	1961			
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons per acre
1 Goldenhill/Tunstall ..	1,128	11,132	10,115	4,941	5,174	9.0
2 Tunstall .. ..	444	11,838	9,580	4,575	5,005	21.6
3 Packmoor/Chell ..	1,708	12,603	14,580	7,236	7,344	8.5
4 Longport/Burslem ..	561	10,035	6,743	3,223	3,520	12.0
5 Burslem .. ..	417	11,302	9,747	4,643	5,104	23.4
6 Burslem .. ..	624	10,750	6,963	3,416	3,547	11.2
7 Norton/Smallthorne ..	1,201	9,969	13,078	6,492	6,586	10.9
8 Sneyd Green/Milton ..	860	9,883	11,756	5,682	6,074	13.7
9 Hanley .. ..	649	13,823	10,176	4,940	5,236	15.7
10 Hanley .. ..	424	11,667	8,399	4,068	4,331	19.8
11 Milton/Abbey Hulton ..	870	13,390	11,874	5,896	5,978	13.6
12 Hartshill/Basford ..	637	11,969	10,985	5,206	5,779	17.2
13 Hanley/Shelton .. ..	488	12,845	9,537	4,622	4,915	19.5
14 Hanley .. ..	424	12,472	9,190	4,510	4,680	21.7
15 Hartshill/Penkhull ..	489	13,073	10,747	5,115	5,632	22.0
16 Bucknall .. ..	1,596	5,328	19,306	9,667	9,639	12.1
17 Stoke .. ..	525	10,930	9,833	4,772	5,061	18.7
18 Trent Vale/Trentham ..	2,086	9,674	12,782	6,259	6,523	6.1
19 Fenton .. ..	970	10,839	8,478	4,077	4,401	8.7
20 Longton .. ..	1,353	13,026	17,120	8,463	8,657	12.7
21 Fenton .. ..	715	9,680	8,156	3,977	4,179	11.4
22 Longton .. ..	558	13,167	10,228	4,873	5,355	18.3
23 Longton .. ..	1,252	11,960	11,012	5,411	5,601	8.8
24 Meir .. ..	1,230	13,760	14,921	7,335	7,586	12.1
TOTALS .. ..	21,209	275,115*	265,306	129,399	135,907	12.5

\* Estimated population in Wards given for 1951 as the number of wards was reduced in May, 1955 from 28 to 24.



The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18·6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21·0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22·0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended City in 1931 was 13·05, in 1951 12·98 and the 1961 Census shews it to be 12·5.

## INHABITED HOUSES

The number of inhabited houses at the Census of 1931 for the City was 58,687, in 1951 it was 74,278, and the census for 1961 was 84,664.

The estimated number of inhabited houses at the end of 1964 is 86,720.

During the year 1964, 1,328 dwellings were certified for habitation; 695 dwellings were built by the Corporation, and 633 dwellings were built by private owners; 300 houses were demolished.

**Table 2**—Population in Existing Wards

Ward	Estimated Population Middle of 1964
1 Goldenhill/Tunstall	9,954
2 Tunstall ..	9,110
3 Packmoor/Chell ..	14,748
4 Longport/Burslem ..	6,897
5 Burslem ..	9,857
6 Burslem ..	6,730
7 Norton/Smallthorne	12,893
8 Sneyd Green/Milton	12,217
9 Hanley ..	9,406
10 Hanley ..	8,004
11 Milton/Abbey Hulton	12,316
12 Hartshill/Basford ..	10,797
13 Hanley/Shelton ..	8,804
14 Hanley ..	8,790
15 Hartshill/Penkhull ..	10,395
16 Bucknall ..	21,520
17 Stoke ..	9,663
18 Trent Vale/Trentham	12,952
19 Fenton ..	7,885
20 Longton ..	17,778
21 Fenton ..	7,922
22 Longton ..	9,809
23 Longton ..	10,170
24 Meir ..	15,293
TOTAL ..	263,910

## RATEABLE VALUE

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the General Rate at 31st March, 1965 was £8,857,662 compared with £8,777,374 at 1st April, 1964.

On 31st March, 1965 the product of Id. Rate was £35,500 the same as at 1st April, 1964.

## BIRTHS

There were 4,480 births registered and allotted to the City in 1964 giving a birth rate of 16·9 per 1,000 of the population.

The Registrar General's Comparability Factor for births being (1·00 for Stoke-on-Trent) does not effect the birth rate.

The rate for England and Wales was 18·4

The recorded rate is 0·6 higher than in 1963.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,036 to 1,000. For the year 1963 the ratio was 1,081 males to 1,000 females.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths was 1,443. In the previous year it was 1,299, a difference of 144, the number of births registered being 86 more than in 1963, while the number of deaths was 58 less.

## ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the total births, 253 or 5·64 per cent., were illegitimate, compared with 220 or 5·05 per cent. in the previous year.

## STILL BIRTHS

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still-births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 88 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these, 7 were attended by midwives, 3 by medical practitioners and 78 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the twelve months ending 31st December was 92.

Taking the number of still-births that occurred in 1964 as 92 it is equal to 2.03 per cent. of the total births. In 1963, there were 97 still-births, equal to 2.18 per cent.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births .. .. .	4,480
Live Births rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	16.9
Still-births .. .. .	92
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births .. .. .	20.1
Total live and still-births .. .. .	4,572
Infant deaths .. .. .	74
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births .. .. .	16.5
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births legitimate .. .. .	17.5
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births illegitimate .. .. .	29.2
Neo Natal rate .. .. .	10.04
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births .. .. .	5.6
Maternal deaths (including abortion) .. .. .	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births .. .. .	0.2

**Table 3**  
**Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1954 to 1964**

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the district	of Residents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
1954	274,100	5,192	4,273	15.6	3,565	13.0	600	57	142	33	3,022	11.0
1955	274,000	5,295	4,180	15.3	3,685	13.5	645	83	129	31	3,123	11.4
1956	273,300	5,265	4,248	15.6	3,638	13.3	664	60	113	27	3,034	11.1
1957	271,800	5,415	4,299	15.8	3,718	13.8	655	74	128	30	3,137	11.5
1958	271,100	5,649	4,358	16.1	3,572	13.2	717	168	115	26	3,023	11.2
1959	270,800	5,406	4,220	15.6	3,387	12.5	765	180	87	21	2,802	10.3
1960	270,200	5,354	4,178	15.5	3,549	13.1	764	157	104	25	2,942	10.9
1961	265,800	5,578	4,260	16.0	3,804	14.3	752	170	123	29	3,222	12.1
1962	266,130	5,804	4,459	16.7	3,842	14.4	940	179	100	22	3,081	11.5
1963	266,110	5,902	4,348	16.3	3,492	13.1	606	163	85	19	3,049	11.4
1964	263,910	6,262	4,480	16.9	3,683	13.9	835	143	74	16	2,991	11.3

Table 4

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 24 Wards.

WARD			No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1	..	..	137	13.7	132	13.2	74
2	..	..	162	17.7	129	14.1	6
3	..	..	227	15.3	197	13.3	22
4	..	..	136	19.7	87	12.6	14
5	..	..	144	14.9	161	16.3	14
6	..	..	133	19.7	74	10.9	7
7	..	..	241	18.7	109	8.4	16
8	..	..	194	15.8	111	9.0	5
9	..	..	179	19.0	129	13.7	11
10	..	..	142	17.7	109	13.6	21
11	..	..	198	16.0	130	10.5	5
12	..	..	132	12.2	125	11.5	8
13	..	..	178	20.2	120	13.6	22
14	..	..	138	15.6	118	13.4	7
15	..	..	173	16.6	131	12.6	17
16	..	..	423	19.6	111	5.1	57
17	..	..	142	14.6	92	9.5	21
18	..	..	202	15.6	148	11.4	10
19	..	..	146	18.5	111	14.0	20
20	..	..	268	15.0	145	8.1	—
21	..	..	141	17.7	99	12.4	28
22	..	..	178	18.1	155	15.8	17
23	..	..	213	20.9	116	11.4	18
24	..	..	253	16.5	152	9.9	17
Whole City .. ..			4,480	16.9	2,991	11.3	16.5

Table 5

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole City since Federation.

		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1911	..	31.3	19.6	203
1912	..	31.2	15.9	128
1913	..	31.9	18.7	169
1914	..	31.6	17.4	144
1915	..	26.9	18.4	147
1916	..	23.9	16.8	126
1917	..	20.8	16.5	116
1918	..	22.3	20.3	111
1919	..	22.5	16.2	111
1920	..	30.9	12.8	98
1921	..	29.0	14.8	134
1922	..	25.9	14.3	115
1923	..	24.6	12.7	93
1924	..	23.7	13.5	101
1925	..	22.9	13.5	106
1926	..	21.7	12.5	101
1927	..	21.2	13.4	99
1928	..	19.6	11.7	87
1929	..	19.0	15.1	105
1930	..	19.9	11.7	70
1931	..	18.8	13.1	100
1932	..	17.2	12.1	88
1933	..	16.2	12.9	89
1934	..	16.7	11.7	85
1935	..	16.6	12.3	83
1936	..	16.8	12.4	74
1937	..	16.7	13.1	81
1938	..	16.4	11.3	52
1939	..	16.3	12.3	61
1940	..	17.0	13.2	61
1941	..	17.5	12.4	63
1942	..	18.9	11.9	49
1943	..	20.6	12.7	62
1944	..	21.4	11.6	51
1945	..	19.8	11.9	50
1946	..	22.2	12.1	55
1947	..	23.5	12.1	61
1948	..	20.0	10.7	42
1949	..	18.7	11.5	34
1950	..	17.0	11.4	43
1951	..	15.8	12.9	33
1952	..	16.4	11.3	28
1953	..	16.4	10.9	28
1954	..	15.6	11.0	33
1955	..	15.3	11.4	31
1956	..	15.6	11.1	27
1957	..	15.8	11.5	30
1958	..	16.1	11.2	26
1959	..	15.6	10.3	21
1960	..	15.5	10.9	25
1961	..	16.0	12.1	29
1962	..	16.7	11.5	22
1963	..	16.3	11.4	19
1964	..	16.9	11.3	16

**Table 6**

Vital Statistics compared with those of England and Wales over a period of five years, and the natural increase for Stoke-on-Trent.

	Death Rate		Birth Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate		Natural Increase in Population, Stoke-on-Trent
	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	
1960	10.9	11.5	15.5	17.1	25	22	1,236
1961	12.1	12.0	16.0	17.4	29	21	1,038
1962	11.5	11.9	16.7	18.0	22	21	1,378
1963	11.4	12.2	16.3	18.2	19	21	1,299
1964	11.3	11.3	16.8	18.4	16	20	1,443

## DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1964 was 2,683. This gives a death rate of 13.9 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths, 2,448 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included the net deaths belonging to the district is 2,991 (1,547 males and 1,444 females), and the death rate 11.3 per 1,000.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for deaths (1.28 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 14.4 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11.3

The death rate of 11.3 per 1,000 was 0.1 lower than that of 1963.

## PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	1964	1963
Tubercular Diseases (all forms) .. .. .	31	29
• Congenital Debility and Malformation, etc., including Premature Birth .. .. .	53	67
Bronchitis .. .. .	174	203
Pneumonia .. .. .	147	156
Organic Heart Disease, etc. .. .. .	812	939
Cancer .. .. .	624	567
Violence .. .. .	129	125
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. .. .	20	23
Influenza .. .. .	6	13

## DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES

	1964	1963
Smallpox .. .. .	0	0
Enteric .. .. .	0	0
Diphtheria .. .. .	0	0
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	0	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	0	0
Measles .. .. .	0	0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) ..	2	2

### Lead Poisoning

No deaths from lead poisoning have occurred since 1950.

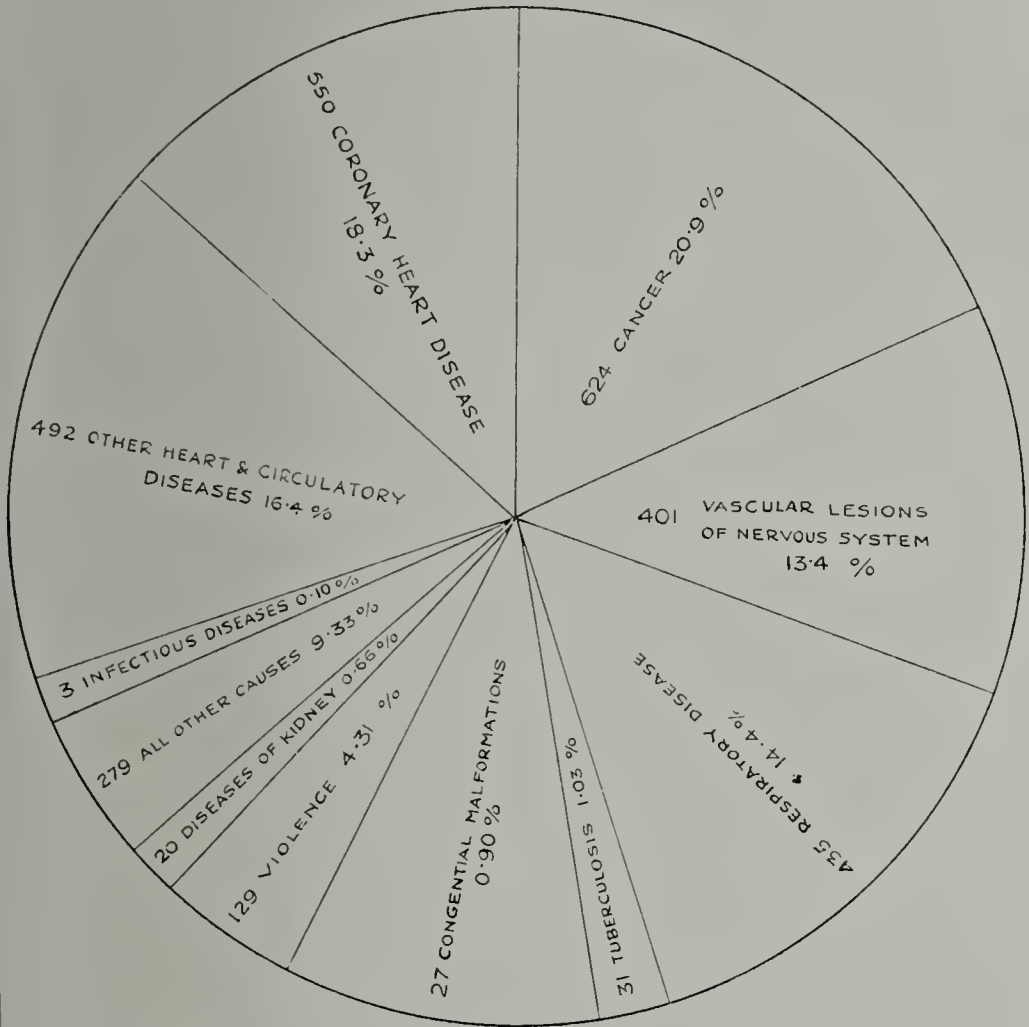
### Cancer

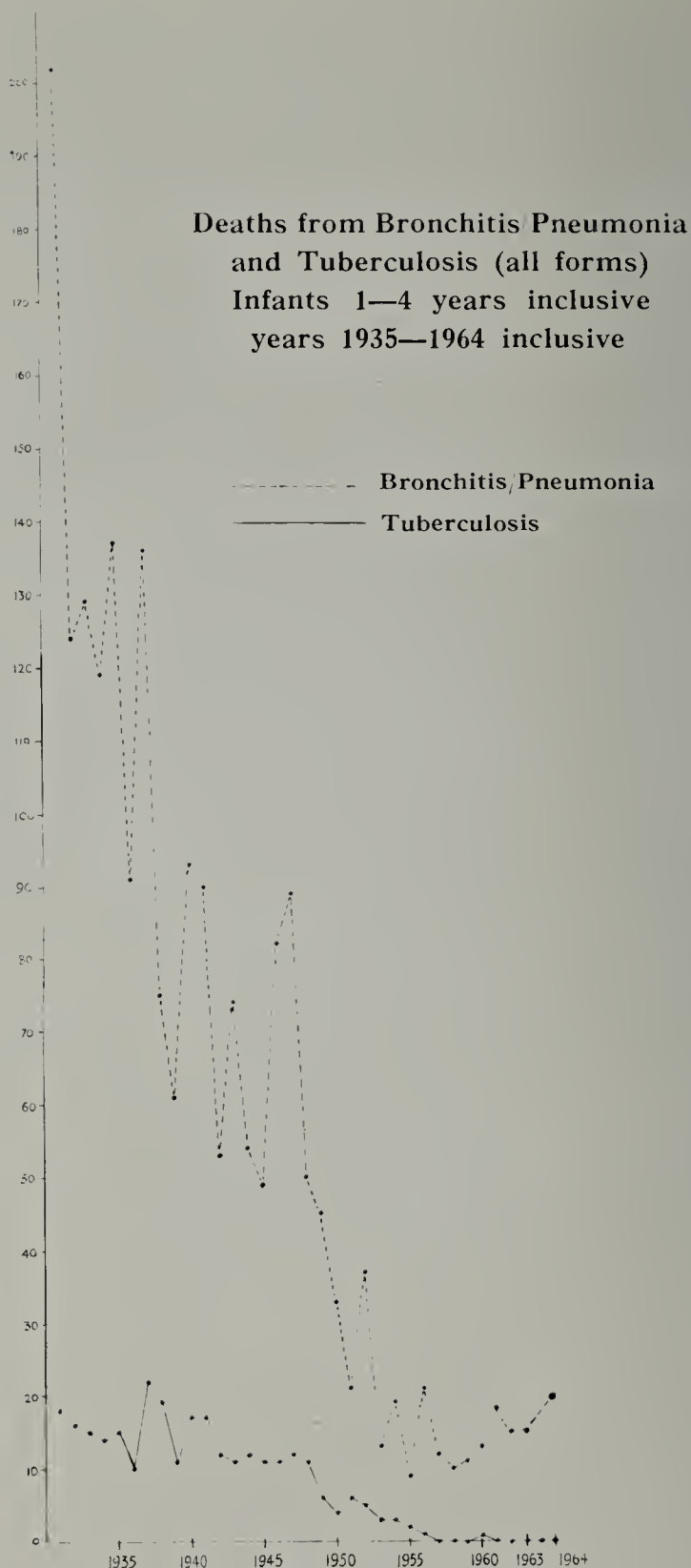
The total number of deaths from cancer was 624, an increase of 57 from the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 2·36 and in England and Wales the rate was 2·209 per thousand population.



Proportion of Deaths from principal causes 1964

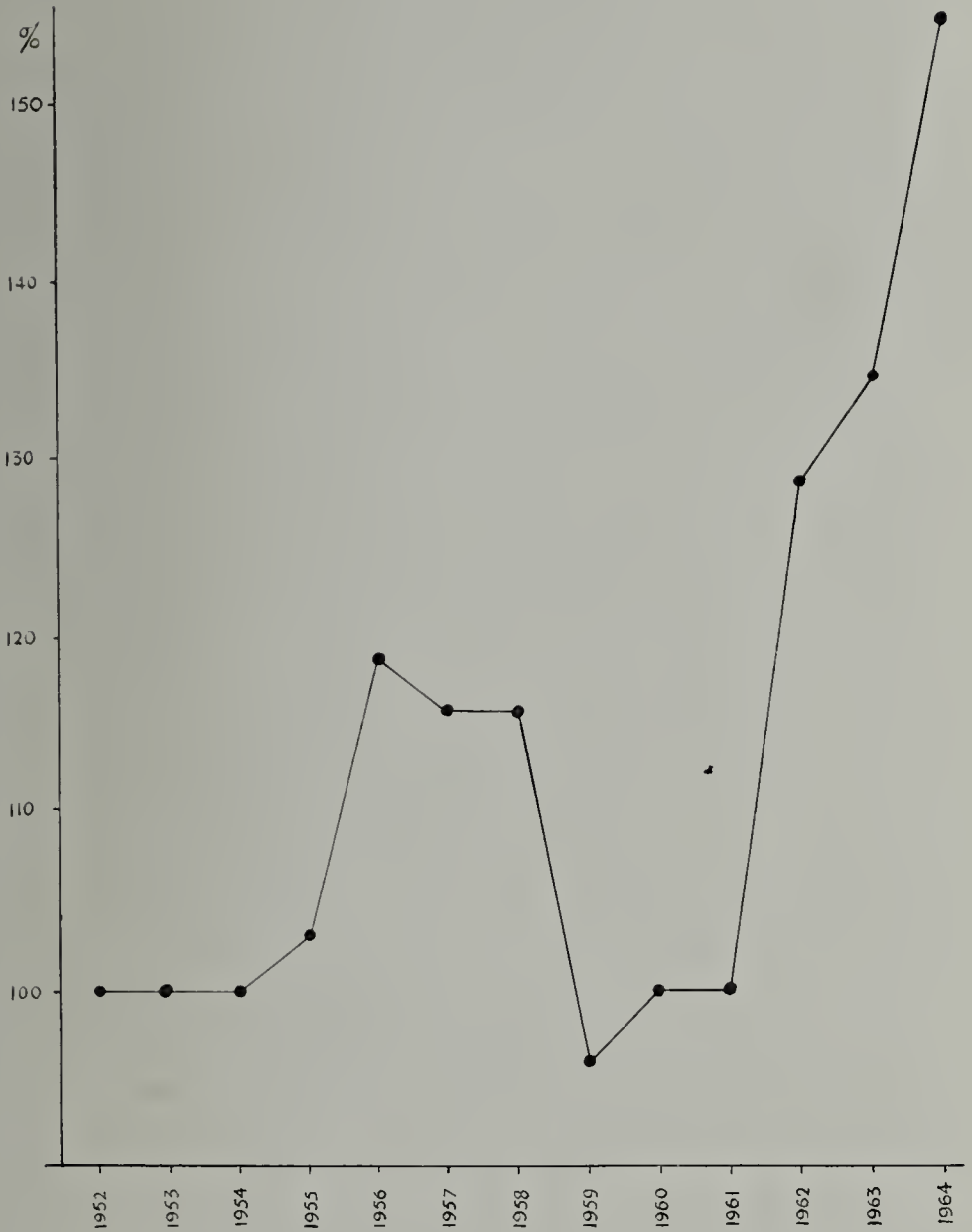
Total Deaths 2,991





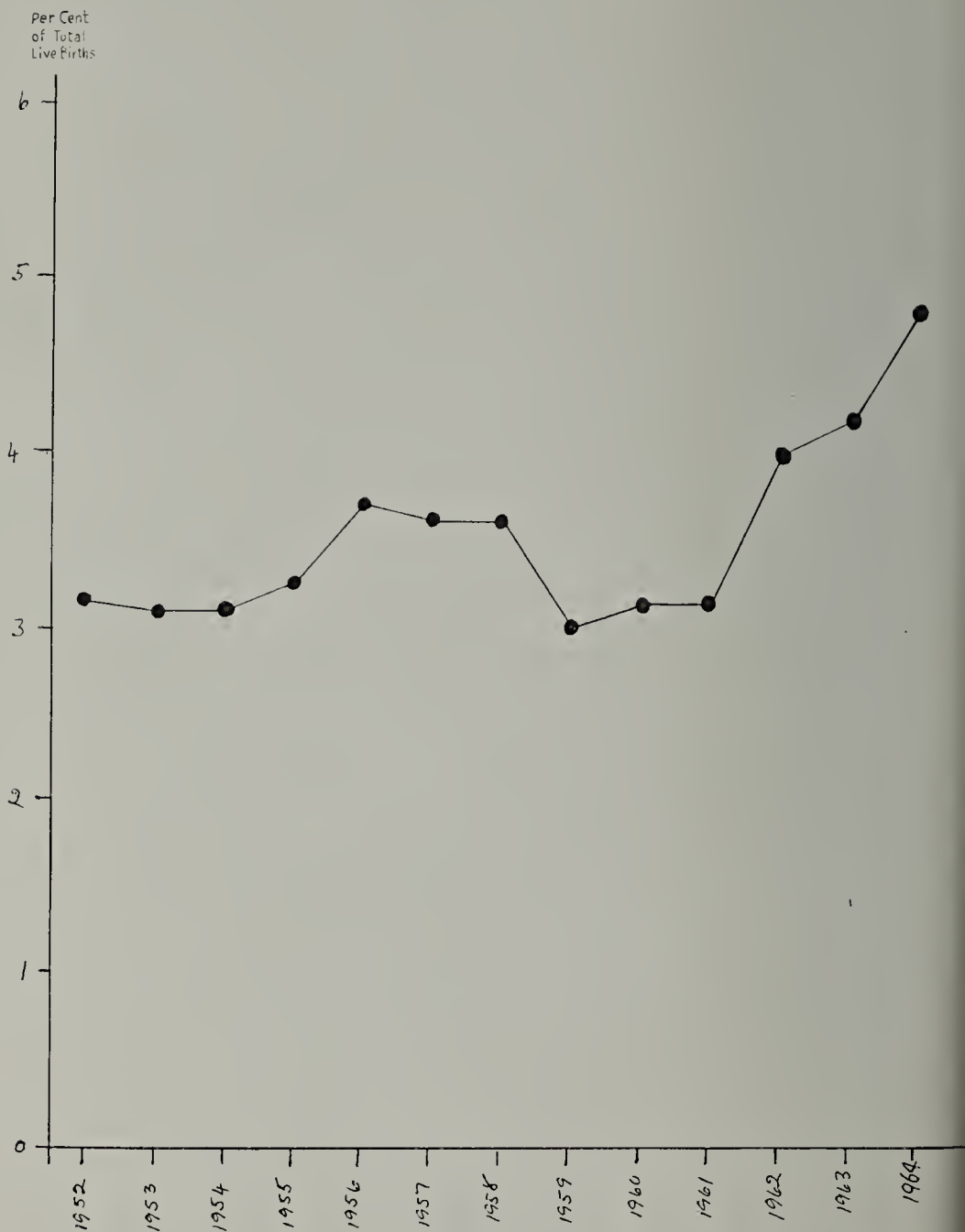
# Illegitimacy 1952 - 1964

Year 1952 shewn as 100%



# ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

## Percentage to total live Births



**Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1964.**

Causes of Death	WARDS																																									
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
All causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	57	75	66	63	94	103	15	12	72	89	36	38	55	54	61	50	69	69	49	10	66	61	57	68	62	58	63	55	70	61	57	51	52	40	75	73	67	41	65	80		
Tuberculosis-respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis—other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis disease ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective & Para- sitic Diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stomach ..	3	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	4	-	-	3	2	2	
Lung, Bronchus ..	3	1	1	1	1	5	-	-	1	3	3	3	1	7	1	6	10	1	6	5	5	5	7	1	1	6	1	6	1	8	1	8	6	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	6	1
Breast ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uterus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant & Lym- phatic Neoplasms ..	5	5	7	6	9	4	5	6	6	10	3	2	6	5	6	3	5	8	3	4	6	4	10	5	10	7	4	7	9	5	6	6	6	1	5	5	4	3	4	3	2	
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Ner- vous System ..	7	10	8	7	7	11	1	9	8	23	-	6	7	9	9	11	7	12	4	4	7	11	8	10	8	10	7	2	7	10	5	6	2	6	3	17	9	11	5	18		
Coronary Disease, Angina	11	10	12	12	31	23	6	5	11	9	6	5	11	9	12	11	10	1	13	9	10	12	12	10	17	6	11	6	9	6	9	6	11	6	16	7	14	6	12	11		









**Table 8 Deaths from Bronchitis/Pneumonia and Tuberculosis (all forms)**

Year	Population	1 to 4 Years					
		Bronchitis/Pneumonia			Tuberculosis		
		Notifi- cations	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000	Notifi- cations	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000
1930	279,200	258	130	0.46	42	30	0.10
1940	259,500	151	93	0.35	8	17	0.06
1950	275,800	68	33	0.11	10	4	0.01
1960	270,200	28	13	0.04	3	1	—
1961	265,800	39	18	0.06	1	—	—
1962	266,130	23	15	0.05	7	—	—
1963	266,110	49	15	0.05	4	—	—
1964	263,910	28	20	0.07	8	—	—
45 to 65 Years							
1930	279,200	109	110	0.39	145	107	0.38
1940	259,500	99	137	0.52	72	84	0.32
1950	275,800	61	101	0.36	55	65	0.21
1960	270,200	21	76	0.28	50	17	0.06
1961	265,800	41	76	0.28	46	22	0.08
1962	266,130	27	93	0.34	35	16	0.06
1963	266,110	27	97	0.36	29	15	0.05
1964	263,910	17	80	0.30	54	9	0.03
65 Years and over							
1930	279,200	32	103	0.36	11	9	0.03
1940	259,500	41	240	0.92	6	9	0.03
1950	275,800	55	221	0.80	10	26	0.09
1960	270,200	36	229	0.84	21	16	0.05
1961	265,800	99	179	0.67	12	20	0.07
1962	266,130	61	260	0.97	13	17	0.06
1963	266,110	51	245	0.92	22	12	0.04
1964	263,910	61	217	0.82	20	20	0.07

PART 2



INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

## INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

### Scarlet Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	87
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..	..	..	..	6
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	6.8
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	87
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	—
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	—

The attack rate for the City during the year was 0.32 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the City during 1964 was 0.0.

### Diphtheria

For the thirteenth year in succession, there have been no confirmed cases of diphtheria in the City.

### Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	—
Number of cases removed to hospital	..	..	..	..	..	—
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	—
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	—
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	—
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	—

Arrangements have been made for the inoculation against Enteric Fever, free of charge.

### Smallpox

During the year no cases of Smallpox occurred.

### Erysipelas

There were 5 cases notified during the year and in all cases the diagnosis was confirmed. There were no deaths. In 1963 9 cases were notified with no deaths.

### Cerebro-Spinal Fever

9 cases were notified as Cerebro-Spinal Fever during the year and 4 confirmed bacteriologically. There were no deaths during the year.

### Encephalitis

There were four cases of the above disease notified during the year and 3 were confirmed bacteriologically.

### Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There was 1 case notified during the year.

### Dysentery

There were 35 cases of Dysentery notified during the year, all of which were confirmed bacteriologically.

### Malaria

There were no cases of malaria notified during the year.

## Influenza, Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia

The number of cases notified during the year was:—Influenzal Pneumonia, 3, and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 126. The number of deaths was:—Influenza 6, being equal to a rate of 0.022 per 1,000 of the population; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 321 being equal to a rate of 1.216 per 1,000 of the population.

## Pemphigus Neonatorum

There were no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum notified during the year.

## Measles

Measles was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1939, and during 1964, there were 1,085 cases notified.

There were no deaths during 1964.

## Whooping Cough

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough during the year.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in the later months of 1939 and during 1964, there were 116 cases notified.

## Food Poisoning

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)					Cases otherwise ascertained
1st Quarter	..	..	..	..	—
2nd Quarter	..	..	..	..	1
3rd Quarter	..	..	..	..	2
4th Quarter	..	..	..	..	2
Totals ..					5
					6

### OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS

Total Outbreaks 2 ; Total Cases 6.

### OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE

Total Outbreaks — ; Total Cases —

### SINGLE CASES

Agent identified 3; Unknown Cause —.

Outbreaks still occur showing that the potential danger is widespread.

The essence of prevention of food poisoning lies in good personal and kitchen hygiene and in "cold" storage of all prepared foods not to be eaten immediately after preparation.

The rules of good hygiene are simple and easily carried out.

Members of the department are willing to give talks on this to any interested people by arrangement, and leaflets and posters are always available.

The North Staffs. College of Technology run courses in Food Hygiene which should be attended by everyone engaged in the catering trade.

## PATHOLOGICAL SAMPLING

During the past four years there has been a marked increase in the number of cases of dysentery which have been notified. These cases are very time-consuming because, in addition to the original investigation which has to be carried out, the subsequent re-visiting in respect of pathological samples involves the expenditure of considerable time. Most of the households affected prove to be very co-operative, but there are occasions when repeated attempts to secure samples fail, and in some instances children have had to be excluded from school for longer than necessary because the sampling programme took so long to complete. If the number of cases continues to rise it may be necessary to adopt other methods of handling the pathological samples. It is interesting to note that one major plant bakery located within the City, which has not only a factory medical officer and nursing staff but a very experienced former Public Health Inspector as Hygiene Officer, is now carrying out routine stool examination on all of its workers employed in handling real and synthetic cream and liquid egg. This stool sampling is done through the Public Health Department.

### Laboratory Investigation of Food Poisoning and Dysentery Cases, and Suspected Cases, and Routine Checks of Food Handlers

Years	..	..	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Cases of Dysentery Notified	..	..	40	116	133	339	35
Number of Positive Dysentery Cases (confirmed by Public Health Laboratory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corrected Notifications of Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathological samples taken	..	..	219	1,473	1,646	3,492	1,117
Pathological samples positive	..	..	26	253	300	576	88

Of the 1,117 samples sent to the Public Health Laboratory in 1964 121 were specimens from children and the staff of Local Authority Day Nurseries, 192 specimens were from food handlers and of this number 170 represented routine health checks by the bakery concern mentioned above.

### Laboratory Examination of Suspected Foodstuffs

During the year there were submitted for laboratory examination 12 specimens of food which were implicated in cases of food borne disease or were suspected of being capable of causing disease or which were unfit for human food.

2 samples were sent to the Public Analyst.

10 samples were sent to the Public Health Service Laboratory.

Table 9

## Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Deaths, Death Rate &amp; Notification. Years 1912-1964

Year	No. of Notifica- tions	No. of Deaths TOTAL	under one	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over	Death Rate
1964	116	28	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	19	·106
1963	86	28	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	11	·105
1962	94	33	-	-	-	-	1	2	14	16	·123
1961	90	42	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	20	·157
1960	121	32	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	16	·118
1959	120	33	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	17	·122
1958	163	48	-	-	-	-	1	7	21	19	·247
1957	178	37	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	17	·136
1956	267	59	-	-	-	-	-	11	30	18	·216
1955	337	73	-	-	-	-	1	15	38	19	·266
1954	297	74	-	-	-	-	4	15	45	10	·266
1953	297	94	-	-	-	-	4	21	42	27	·380
1952	314	95	-	-	1	-	9	27	34	24	·349
1951	281	119	-	-	1	-	8	34	58	18	·436
1950	258	140	-	-	-	1	6	45	63	25	·508
1949	422	156	-	2	-	-	21	52	60	21	·568
1948	264	150	1	1	2	-	17	42	68	19	·548
1947	317	144	-	1	1	-	19	45	63	15	·533
1946	296	165	1	1	-	1	21	59	63	19	·621
1945	281	151	1	2	1	3	21	59	52	12	·600
1944	290	160	-	-	2	2	27	45	70	14	·639
1943	264	184	1	1	-	2	33	59	65	23	·734
1942	338	180	1	1	-	1	29	69	69	10	·704
1941	377	210	1	-	1	9	46	68	77	8	·812
1940	339	188	-	-	1	2	37	59	80	9	·725
1939	323	203	-	-	-	2	37	66	79	19	·750
1938	375	181	2	-	1	-	31	64	67	16	·670
1937	458	218	1	1	2	3	39	82	83	7	·800
1936	511	200	-	-	1	5	39	60	74	21	·730
1935	466	244	1	3	-	3	38	89	95	15	·890
1934	501	229	1	1	2	2	50	82	73	18	·830
1933	467	242	1	2	1	2	48	91	78	19	·880
1932	582	235	1	1	2	3	45	81	92	10	·840
1931	604	271	2	-	1	7	45	97	111	8	·980
1930	576	281	-	-	5	9	55	103	100	9	1·010
1929	627	289	1	5	5	15	61	109	84	9	1·040
1928	524	261	3	5	8	9	47	94	85	10	0·930
1927	411	293	4	4	4	12	60	111	97	7	1·060
1926	406	275	3	8	8	10	61	86	93	6	1·000
1925	451	275	-	3	5	14	57	102	90	4	0·990
1924	354	254	-	3	1	11	56	91	87	5	0·910
1923	390	267	2	1	-	8	61	112	78	5	0·960
1922	452	294	2	2	6	18	56	112	89	9	1·060
1921	491	292	1	4	1	10	68	115	85	8	1·180
1920	587	260	1	2	4	13	53	118	65	4	1·040
1919	742	283	3	2	1	22	59	109	77	10	1·180
1918	606	325	6	3	9	34	64	132	73	4	1·560
1917	501	330	1	5	8	24	64	133	91	4	1·530
1916	580	326	2	3	10	27	49	123	102	10	1·480
1915	686	293	3	-	6	14	56	122	83	9	1·300
1914	775	308	1	2	6	15	47	146	87	4	1·270
1913	815	304	3	3	4	21	54	130	82	7	1·200
1912	730	300	1	6	4	14	56	135	82	2	1·200

Table 10—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1964

DISEASE	WARDS																								Public Institutions
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Scarlet Fever ..	1	8	12	3	—	1	1	4	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	7	—	7	6	18	1	1	2	2	2
Whooping Cough ..	3	1	3	1	5	2	12	4	4	2	—	—	2	1	—	4	1	11	5	13	7	—	11	24	
Polio-myelitis Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Polio-myelitis Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ..	27	53	53	19	69	17	49	23	33	55	40	17	11	63	21	102	8	25	59	100	57	54	26	102	
Diphtheria and Membranous Group ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia, Primary ..	4	2	4	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	8	2	6	1	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	
Pneumonia, Broncho ..	3	1	6	2	2	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	40	
Pneumonia, Influenzal ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis Infective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis Post-Infections ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Para-Typhoid B. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Food Poisoning ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	5	9	4	4	6	4	9	5	5	9	4	5	4	3	4	7	4	3	2	4	2	2	4	7	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	
Pemphigus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chicken Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS ..	45	75	84	30	86	27	74	39	48	73	51	30	24	78	34	129	16	51	74	141	69	59	49	139	
																								249	



Table 10—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1964—continued

DISEASE	Total all ages	AGE GROUPS								Removed to Hospital
		under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and under 75 years	75 years and over
Scarlet Fever ..	86	—	6	20	55	5	—	—	—	6
Whooping Cough ..	116	19	11	49	37	—	—	—	—	22
Poliomyltitis Paralytic ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyltitis Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	1085	48	160	518	355	3	1	—	—	71
Diphtheria and Membranous Group ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	35	6	10	11	—	5	1	2	—	26
Meningococcal Infection ..	9	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	—	9
Pneumonia, Primary ..	59	8	4	5	5	3	9	13	6	13
Pneumonia, Bronchio ..	67	6	—	4	2	1	1	4	15	12
Pneumonia, Influenzal ..	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Post-Infections ..	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Enteric Fever ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Para-Typhoid B. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	5	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	4
Food Poisoning ..	5	2	1	—	—	1	26	50	10	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	116	3	1	4	2	12	3	4	1	8
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	12	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	166	—	—	—	—	81	84	1	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	1774	98	194	616	465	114	130	76	32	49
										176



## TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

116 cases of Pulmonary and 12 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

There were 28 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis which is equal to a death rate of 0.106 per 1,000; in 1963 there were 28 deaths and death rate of 0.105. In 1964, the death rate for England and Wales was 0.056 per 1,000 (Males 0.089; Females 0.024).

There were three deaths from forms of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary equal to a rate of 0.011 per 1,000. In 1963 there was one death and a death rate of 0.003 per 1,000. In 1964, the rate for England and Wales was 0.007 (Males 0.007; Females 0.007).

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.117 per 1,000 compared with 0.053 in England and Wales.

### Surgical Tuberculosis

Dr. Wainwright reports as follows:—

During the year 1964 only one case of Surgical Tuberculosis in adults treated, the patient was a female of 75 years and the disease was localised in the right foot.

### TUBERCULOSIS IN 1964

by DR. F. A. SMITH, Chest Consultant

During 1964 a total of 121 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified to the Medical Officer of Health compared to 102 cases in 1963.

At first sight this would appear to be a very sharp and rather alarming increase of 19 cases (18.6%) over the 1963 figures but in fact 7 of the 121 new notifications referred to patients transferred in from other areas to Stoke-on-Trent and 8 referred to cases of silicosis which at post mortem examination were considered to be suffering from superimposed pulmonary tuberculosis.

Deducting these 15 cases leaves a total of 106 as the true figure for patients notified in the City and attending for treatment for active disease. All the 7 cases transferred in from other areas were found to be non-infectious with their disease under control and no further cases of active tuberculosis were found in their family contacts. This also applied to the 8 cases of silico-tuberculosis notified after death, no further active disease being found in any of their family contacts all of whom were examined and X-rayed.

Reference to the graph on page 33 shows that there has been a slight increase of 3.9% in the number of notifications compared to 1963 although from the peak notification rate of over 400 in 1949 there was a steady fall to below 100 in 1962. It would appear, therefore, that the decline which took place from 1949 until 1962 has now been halted principally because the rate for middle aged and elderly men has risen. There has been a decline in all other age groups and in notifications at all ages but the middle aged and elderly men represent a group who were young in the early years of the century when there were far greater numbers of infectious cases in the community and the chances of avoiding infection were correspondingly lower.

Table 11 shows the distribution as between men, women and children for the 121 cases notified in 1964 with the figures for 1963 shown for comparison.

Table 11

121 New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1964

	1964		1963	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Men ..	83	68.7	63	61.8
Women ..	28	23.1	28	27.5
Children ..	10	8.2	11	10.7
Total	121	100.0	102	100.0

Further break down of these figures showing sex and age distribution is shown in Table 12 below.

**Table 12**  
**Age and Sex distribution of 121 Cases Notified in 1964**

Age Group	Males		Females	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1—6 months	—	—	1	2.94
7—12 months	—	—	—	—
1½—5 years	4	4.59	4	11.70
6—10 ..	—	—	—	—
11—15 ..	—	—	1	2.94
16—20 ..	2	2.30	3	8.92
21—25 ..	—	—	6	17.50
26—30 ..	6	6.90	2	5.88
31—35 ..	1	1.15	1	2.94
36—40 ..	6	6.90	4	11.70
41—45 ..	8	9.20	—	—
46—50 ..	7	8.06	2	5.88
51—55 ..	13	15.00	2	5.88
56—60 ..	14	16.10	3	8.92
61—65 ..	11	12.64	—	—
66—70 ..	6	6.90	3	8.92
71—75 ..	2	2.30	1	2.94
76—80 ..	4	4.61	1	2.94
80 plus ..	3	3.45	—	—
Total ..	87	100.00	34	100.00

These figures show that 53 out of a total of 83 men, i.e. 63.9% were over 50 years of age, 26 (31.3%) were over 60 years of age, 15 (18.1%) were over 65 and 9 (10.8%) were over 70. This has been the trend in the City for some years now and is as already noted the general trend throughout the country now.

As far as women are concerned the position is quite different, only 10 women out of a total of 28 over 16 years of age, i.e. 35.7% were over 50, 5 (17.9%) were over 60 and only 2 (7.1%) were over 70.

Despite the difficulties one normally associates with the isolation of middle aged and elderly men in hospital for quite a prolonged period for treatment our experience has been that those patients are and have been remarkably co-operative. All of them have co-operated well and all of them are now sputum negative and non-infectious.

Similar co-operation has been obtained with women patients but as can be appreciated married women patients with young families present special problems after the Mother is admitted to hospital, but with the help of the Welfare Officer all problems arising at home have always been satisfactorily resolved.

Children with tuberculosis do not present a serious problem in the City as can be seen from Tables 11 and 12. 9 children (8.2%) of the total number of cases notified were considered to be suffering from primary tuberculosis requiring treatment. 7 of these children were contacts of parents or grandparents and in only 3 cases was the source of infection not traced.

One girl of 14 years of age was found to have adult type of disease and was the only child under 15 years of age from whom tubercle bacilli was recovered. She is now well and non-infectious. None of the young children were ever infectious and all are now completely recovered.

### Infectious Cases

It is always desirable to know if patients diagnosed as having tuberculosis are infectious to others and intensive efforts are made by the Bacteriologists at the hospitals to recover tubercle bacilli from the patients sputum. If proved to be positive at the time of diagnosis and provided the organisms are sensitive to the standard anti-tuberculous drugs intensive treatment preferably in hospital should soon render the patient non-infectious and indeed what can be truly described now as cured. It is important too to remember that if a patient has a positive sputum to start with the success of treatment can be judged by the reports of repeated negative cultures. Recent research work on the examination of sputum of patients suffering from active tuberculosis has shown that while the patient is on treatment with anti-tuberculous drugs the possibility of his being infectious and passing the disease on to others is extremely low.

During 1964, 87 patients out of a total of 121 notified, i.e. 71.9% were proved at the time of diagnosis or after admission to hospital to be infectious with tubercle bacilli present in their sputum. As a result of treatment nearly all these patients were rendered sputum negative and non-infectious.

7 cases diagnosed in December 1964 are still in hospital undergoing treatment, all of them cases of silicosis complicated by tuberculosis. It is a recognised fact that tuberculosis in patients whose lungs have previously been damaged by silicosis take a much longer time to be rendered non-infectious and are to some extent more prone to relapse.

During 1964, 22 men and 9 women were notified as suffering from silico-tuberculosis. Of these 17 men and 1 woman were proved to be infectious with tuberculosis germs in their sputum. Of the total number of 31 cases of silico-tuberculosis notified as suffering from silico-tuberculosis 8 were in fact notified after death.

This results from the fact that the death of a person suspected to be suffering from pneumoconiosis (or silicosis) has to be reported to H.M. Coroner. As a result of the subsequent post mortem examination tuberculosis may be discovered; in the 8 cases mentioned above none of the specimens had tuberculosis germs recovered from them so it would be safe to say that in life none of them was infectious. Nevertheless all the family contacts of these patients were examined and X-rayed but not one fresh case of active tuberculosis was discovered.

It is worth while noting too that the average age of the men notified after death as suffering from silico-tuberculosis was 74 years and of the women 77 years. One case of silico-tuberculosis diagnosed in life in fact developed cancer of the lung as well and died from the effects of the growth.

Table 13 shows the sex and age distribution of the 87 patients known to be positive at the time of diagnosis or notification.

**Table 13**  
**Sex and Age Distribution of 87 positive sputum cases**  
**notified in 1964**

Age Group	Males		Females	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
7—12 months	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ..	—	—	—	—
6—10 ..	—	—	—	—
11—15 ..	—	—	1	5.88
16—20 ..	—	—	2	11.76
21—25 ..	—	—	3	17.66
26—30 ..	5	7.14	2	11.76
31—35 ..	1	1.43	—	—
36—40 ..	6	8.57	3	17.66
41—45 ..	8	11.43	—	—
46—50 ..	6	8.57	1	5.88
51—55 ..	11	15.71	—	—
56—60 ..	13	18.57	2	11.76
61—65 ..	10	14.29	1	5.88
66—70 ..	4	5.71	2	11.76
71—75 ..	1	1.43	—	—
76—80 ..	2	2.86	—	—
80 plus ..	3	4.29	—	—
Total ..	70	100.00	17	100.00

It can be seen from Table 13 that there were no positive cases in males up to the age of 25 whereas there were 6 women. It will also be noted that just over 50% of all the positive sputum cases in men were in those patients over 50 years of age and 20 out of 70, i.e. 28%, were over 60 years of age. One school girl aged 14 years was found to be positive and infectious but no further cases were found in the pupils at the school or among the Staff.

## Number of Patients on the Tuberculosis Register

At the 31st December, 1964 there were 1,072 patients names on the Tuberculosis Register made up as shown in Table 14. The figures as at 31st December, 1963 are given for purposes of comparison.

**Table 14**  
**Sex Distribution of 1,072 patients on the Chest Clinic Register as at 31st December, 1964**

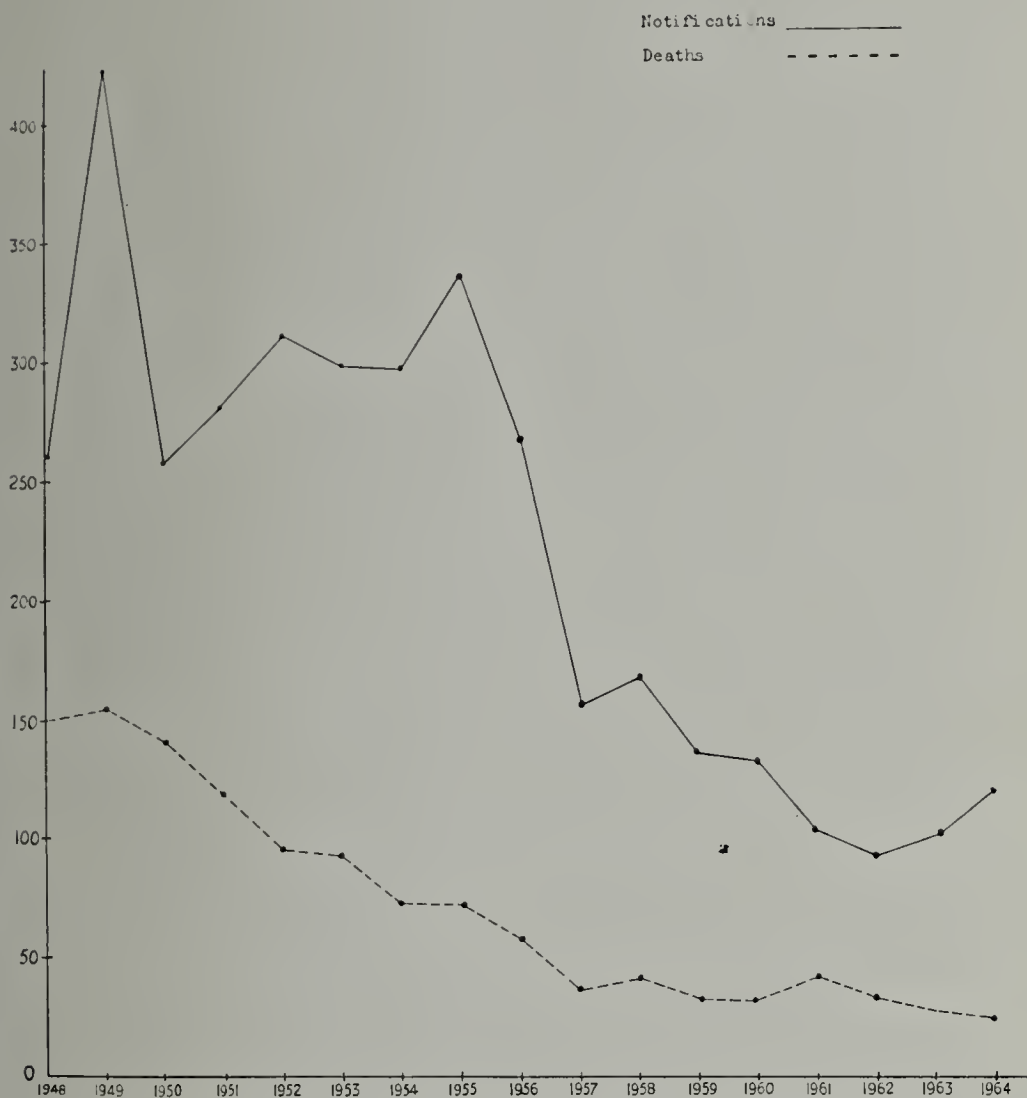
	31.12.1964 Number	31.12.1963 Number	31.12.1964 % of Total	31.12.1963 % of Total
Men .. ..	650	672	60.63	64.12
Women ..	350	294	32.65	28.05
Children under 14	72	82	6.72	7.83
Total ..	1,072	1,048	100.00	100.00

As can be seen from the above figures the increase in the total number on the Chest Clinic Register at the end of 1964 was wholly accounted for by an increase in the number of women patients whereas there was a reduction in the number of men and of children under 14 on the Register. During 1964 the names of 124 patients were removed from the Register.

**Table 15**  
**Source of New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1964**

Source	1964		1963	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Referred direct by Family Doctors ..	32	26.4	30	29.41
Mass Radiography ..	41	33.8	26	25.49
Notified from Hospitals	36	29.8	21	20.59
Contacts .. ..	7	5.8	7	6.86
Transfers In .. ..	5	4.2	18	17.65
Total ..	121	100.0	102	100.00

# Comparison of Notifications to Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1948-1964





The number of cases notified as a result of Mass Radiography X-rays rose by some  $8\frac{1}{2}\%$  and the number notified from Hospital by 9%. Not too much significance should be attached to the latter figure because in many cases notification of activity is withheld until hospital confirmation is obtained by the finding of tubercle bacilli in the sputum. On the other hand, 9 cases out of the 36 notified from hospital had in fact been admitted to the General Hospitals with some diagnosis other than tuberculosis. Only 7 cases were found in the total number of 279 contacts examined representing 2.5% of all the contacts examined and by coincidence this figure is identical to that for 1963.

### Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1964

Despite the increase of 19 in notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1964 and the relatively large number of men over 60 figuring among the newly notified cases the number of deaths was 25 which is the lowest on record. Table 16 shows the sex and age groups involved.

Table 16

#### 25 Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1964

Sex	Numbers in Age Groups					Totals
	Under 25 years	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	
Males ..	—	1	7	7	5	20
Females ..	—	—	—	2	3	5
Totals ..	—	1	7	9	8	25

As Table 16 shows there were four times as many deaths in men as compared to women and over half the men dying were as would be expected in the over 65 age group. The graph reproduced shows the notifications and deaths over the years since 1949.



## Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

It is sometimes forgotten that it is necessary to notify to the Medical Officer of Health names of patients discovered to have tuberculosis in organs other than the lungs. These patients, however, are not infectious and do not present any danger to anyone else. Such cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are usually discovered in the Orthopaedic Hospital or in the General Hospitals although some cases of kidney tuberculosis come to light by routine examination of the urine of patients with lung disease and after X-ray of their kidneys and bladder.

Table 17 shows that there were 13 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1964, the same number as for 1963. Table 17 does show the sites and the age groups affected.

Table 17

### 13 Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in 1964

Cases notified in 1964

Site of or Type of Disease	SEX										TOTALS
	MALES					FEMALES					
	un- der 1	2 5	6 15	16 45	45 +	un- der 1	2 5	6- 15	16 45	45 +	
Kidneys etc.	..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
Bones and Joints	..	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	6
Glands of Neck	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
TOTALS	..	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	2	3	13

All these cases except one (a man with kidney trouble) are now cured and free of symptoms.

## The Work of the Chest Clinic

As can be appreciated many patients with chest symptoms and abnormal chest X-rays are referred to the Chest Clinic but not all are found to have pulmonary tuberculosis. Many other diseases are discovered such as cancer of the lung, simple pneumonia, bronchitis, bronchiectasis and lung abscess. Occasionally pernicious anaemia or leukemia is found to be the cause of the patient's shortness of breath and in many instances the cause is heart failure. However, as this report is concerned with tuberculosis Table 18 gives an indication of the number of examinations, X-rays and skin tests carried out as the result of the investigations in the search for new or relapsed cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Table 18**

**Routine Work of the Chest Clinic for Five Years,  
1960-1964**

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
New Patients examined	2,062	2,078	2,209	2,074	1,676
New contacts examined	315	291	271	279	279
Patients attendances	7,567	6,705	6,833	6,507	5,662
X-ray examinations	8,104	7,978	7,864	7,313	6,033
Tuberculin skin tests	1,703	1,543	1,362	1,315	969
Visits made by Health Visitors	4,892	4,748	3,238	2,714	2,144
B.C.G. Vaccinations	174	160	194	219	150

All the figures for 1964 show a decrease compared to 1963 and the previous years but many patients with chest symptoms are referred to the General Hospitals and some of those with abnormal chest X-rays discovered by the Mass Radiography Unit are referred direct to the Thoracic Surgeons.

**After Care and Prevention**

The aim of treatment of the tuberculous patient is to heal the disease and to render him non-infectious. This object is achieved in all patients who have organisms sensitive to the anti-tuberculous drugs and almost all patients return to their previous occupation.

After care, therefore, resolves itself into supervision of the patient by periodic examination and X-ray at the Chest Clinic to ensure that the disease remains healed and that he or she continues to take the anti-tuberculous drugs in the prescribed dosage and for an adequate length of time after discharge from Hospital. No other "after care" is necessary for these patients but in the case of elderly men and women living alone the Welfare Officer at the Chest Clinic and the Health Visitors in association with the family doctor make periodic visits to the patients homes to see that they are having regular meals, that they are taking the treatment prescribed and that they are not in financial difficulties. In fact a good deal of welfare work is still done for tuberculous patients discharged from hospital and for patients suffering from other forms of chest disease. A note about this is included later in the report.

## Prevention

As active tuberculosis is an infectious disease the prevention of spread to other individuals from untreated cases is a matter of great and urgent importance.

The most important aspect of prevention is to reduce the risk of infection by early diagnosis and early treatment. Mass Miniature Radiography is perhaps the one principal means of achieving early diagnosis and we have an excellent liaison with Dr. Posner, the Medical Director of the M.M.R. Unit. Thus whenever a case of tuberculosis is found in a factory all the employees can be X-rayed within a very short time or if a child at school is notified all the staff and the pupils can be X-rayed and tuberculin tested within a matter of hours of the discovery of the original case.

This is contact examination on a large scale but the home of the patient is also supervised and all family contacts are seen at the Chest Clinic and X-rayed and tuberculin tested. Negative reactors are offered vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. and during 1964 150 such contacts agreed to have vaccination and were, in fact, successfully vaccinated.

Occasionally a case of bovine tuberculosis still crops up not in the City but from the outside rural farming areas and one interesting case in a boy of 11 years of age occurred. He was the son of a farmer whose herd of cows were supposed to be tuberculin negative but, in fact, one was positive and excreting bovine bacilli in the milk. Fortunately the farmer co-operated with the local Health Authority and this source was quickly eliminated. Bovine tuberculosis does not present a serious problem now as almost all milk in the City is supplied from tubercle free herds and is also pasteurized.

Satisfactory housing and elimination of overcrowding is another important aspect of prevention of spread of tuberculosis and the City Housing Department has always been very helpful and co-operative in the management and rehousing of any family in which a case of tuberculosis occurs.

With the higher standard of living in recent years and the various means of health propaganda and education have also contributed to the reduction of tuberculosis in the country generally.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

As noted earlier 150 contacts were successfully vaccinated with B.C.G. during 1964 and 3 other patients were revaccinated. The sex and age groups of those vaccinated are shown in Table 19.

Table 19

**B.C.G. Vaccinations during 1964**  
**150 Contacts were vaccinated with B.C.G. during 1964**

SEX	AGE GROUPS						Total
	Under 1 year	1—2	3—5	6—10	11—15	16 and over	
Males ..	11	8	13	15	10	10	67
Females ..	10	14	17	21	9	12	83
TOTALS ..	21	22	30	36	19	22	150

No complications arose in any of the contacts vaccinated.

### Hospital Treatment

The number of hospital beds available for the treatment of chest diseases occurring in the City is about 150.

80 of these beds are sited at the Loggerheads Hospital, 40 are in the Chest Unit at the City General Hospital and 30 are at Bucknall Hospital. There are in addition 8 beds for children with chest disease available in Bucknall Hospital.

Treatment of uncomplicated pulmonary tuberculosis is undertaken principally at Loggerheads whereas patients in whom the disease is complicated by pregnancy or diabetes are admitted to the City General Hospital. Infectious cases of tuberculosis are not admitted to Bucknall Hospital, the beds there being used principally for the treatment of the complications of silicosis and pneumoconiosis.

During 1964 331 patients were admitted to the Loggerheads Hospital, 230 to the City General Hospital Chest Unit, and 94 to Bucknall Hospital.

### Welfare Department

#### Chest Diseases Welfare Department

During 1964, social casework at the Chest Clinic has in the main been concerned with domestic and financial problems. In addition many visits have been made in relation to problem families.

All patients admitted into hospital or sanatoria through the Clinic are interviewed by the Welfare Officer, and wherever possible, help and advice are given to them to assist their settlement in hospital. Problems covering many aspects often arise e.g. Hire Purchase commitments, financial difficulties, lodgings to be secured for period in hospital, children to be cared for, employers to be notified, care of elderly relatives left at home, and many other difficulties which often appear to be insurmountable to young and old entering hospital.

Continuity is retained through fortnightly visits to Ward 7 at Bucknall and the Chest Unit at the City General Hospital and any problems arising are discussed and advice given. Where necessary follow up visits are made to patients' homes and to relatives to encourage visiting when this becomes lax. Often there are behaviour problems with children, especially teenagers when either parent is in hospital. Housing problems also occur if the patient is detained for a lengthy period. Police surveillance is requested for houses left empty. Claim forms are often completed and forwarded for patients already in hospital. In this way it is nearly always possible to put the patients' mind at rest and enable them to take full benefit from the treatment given. Visits are also made to the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium on request.

Following discharge from hospital, especially in the cases of older patients, particularly when the prognosis is poor, regular visits are made to their homes and all necessary services are contacted, usually the District Nurse, Meals on Wheels, Home Help Department, Laundry Service and National Assistance Board; all bring a little more comfort especially if the patient is bed-ridden.

A further source of need which is frequently found in this department is in the older group where patients of long standing are in receipt of their retirement pension only and very little money is left for replacement of clothing. A regular supply of good second-hand clothing is often given to the Clinic and this is given out with discretion to such needy cases. We have assisted 28 families in this category during the past year.

### **Convalescence**

During the year, 7 patients were sent on periods of convalescence through the Public Health Department.

### **Rehousing**

Continued attention is given to problems of Housing, and the improvement of existing housing conditions. They are dealt with by referral to the Housing Department or through the Public Health Inspectors in the case of unsanitary living conditions. During the year, 14 letters in support of patients' applications have been forwarded to the City Housing Department and 11 families have been successfully rehoused. 4 cases were advised and helped through the department of the Public Health Inspector who again helped to provide improvements where home conditions were below standard.

### **Rehabilitation**

Every assistance is given to patients who are fit to work again and suitable employment according to their physical capacity is obtained if possible. Close liaison with the Disablement Resettlement Officer is maintained who is always prepared to visit the Clinic and discuss with the patient and the welfare officer, the type of employment most suitable to the patient's need.

The number of patients fit for work but unemployed at the end of 1964 again showed a reduction on the previous year and stood at 15 as compared with 27 at the end of 1963. 8 patients were classed as fit for work and in all, 15 patients were assisted to find suitable employment; but some of these were patients for whom we had been trying for a long period to fit into suitable employment.

The nature of employment found for the patients is as follows:—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
General Labourer, Maintenance Unit .. ..	1	—
Labourer, Tile Works .. ..	1	—
Box Assembler, Cardboard Box Factory ..	—	1
Salesman Representative, Caravan Company ..	1	—
Cake Decorator, Bakery .. ..	1	—
Handyman, Printing Works .. ..	1	—
Insurance Collector .. ..	1	—
Pottery .. ..	1	1
City Parks Patrolman .. ..	1	—
Check weighman, N.C.B. .. ..	1	—
Toolmaker, Light Engineering .. ..	1	—
Aerial worker, Engineering .. ..	1	—
Miscellaneous .. ..	2	—

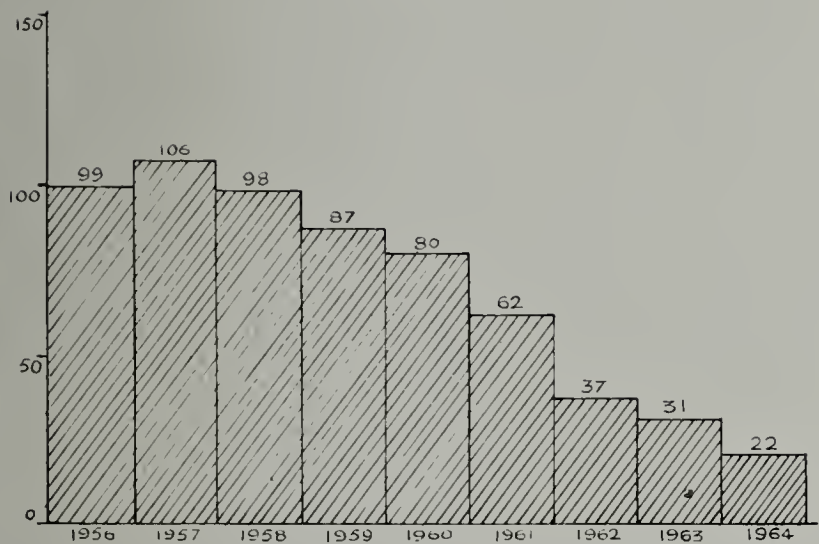
The following graphs give a further indication of the employment situation during the year:—



Patients classed as fit for work  
but are unemployed.

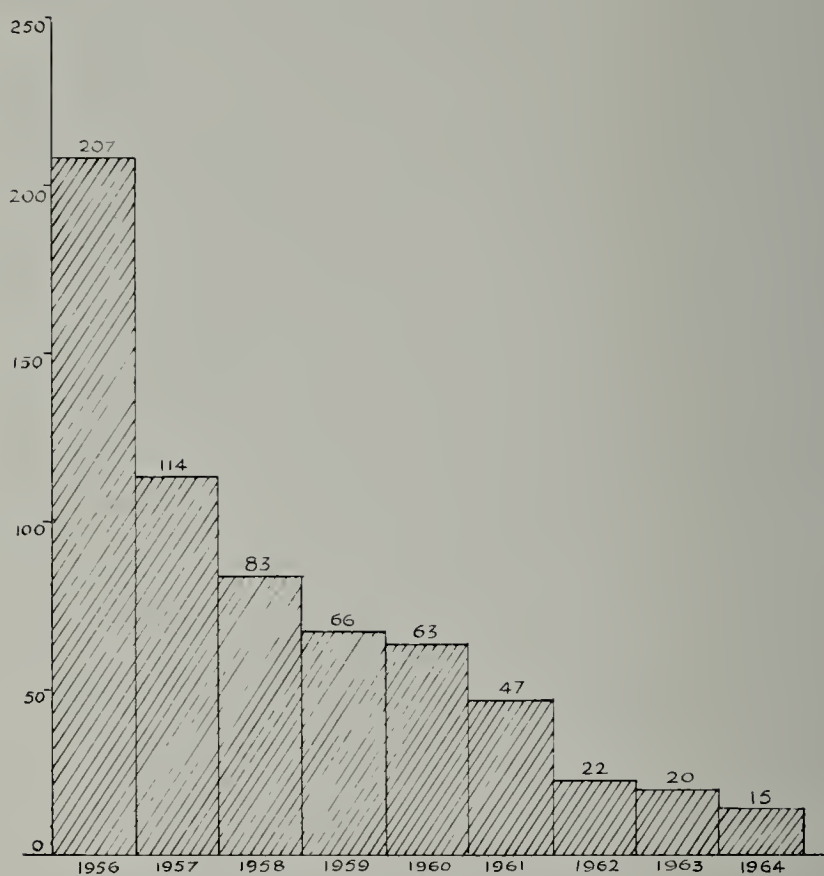
Monthly Average.

Graph 1



Resumption of Employment.  
Number of placings into Industry.

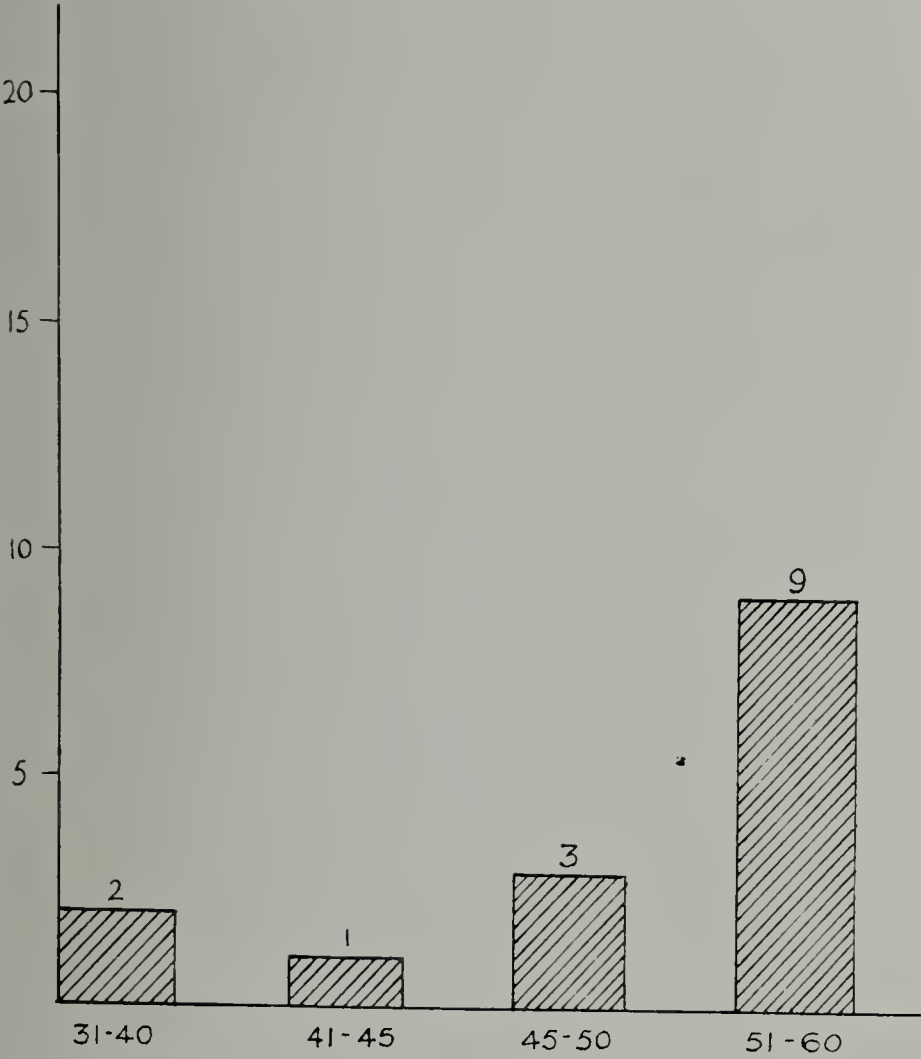
Graph 2





Age Groups of Patients fit for Work  
but Unemployed at the end of 1964.

Graph 3



## General Activities of the Welfare Department

The following table is a résumé of part of the work of the Welfare Department at the Chest Clinic:

1	Number of patients and dependants interviewed .. ..	533
2	Number of cases referred to the National Assistance Board ..	41
3	Pneumoconiosis applications .. .. .	19
4	Free milk allowed to new cases .. .. .	2
5	Clothing given to families through W.V.S. .. ..	11
	Clothing given to families through Welfare Department ..	28
6	Cases referred to S.S.A.F.A. for financial assistance ..	5
7	Home Help recommended .. .. .	15
8	Meals on Wheels recommended .. .. .	6
9	Number of home visits to patients, dependants and problem families .. .. .	478
10	Admission of children to residential homes and nurseries ..	8
11	Convalescent cases—Public Health Department .. ..	7
12	Admission to Salvation Army Hostel .. .. .	2
13	Patients accommodated in lodgings .. .. .	1

A considerable amount of help has been given to needy cases throughout the City through the generosity of an anonymous donor. 186 families have each received a gift of five bags of coal during the winter, and a second delivery of five bags was made immediately after Christmas. 7 patients have received gifts of bedding, 19 patients have received gifts of clothing, 2 patients have had their television licences paid and 10 needy cases of television rentals have also been covered.

A widow with 5 children had a large turkey delivered to her, also through the generosity of the anonymous donor.

Throughout 1964 the Welfare Department has had full co-operation and help from all Local Authority Departments, and by Voluntary bodies; W.V.S., Meals on Wheels and Council of Social Service who have never failed to assist when requested.

During 1964 there were some Staff changes at the Chest Clinic, Mrs. Gladys Keay was appointed Welfare Officer and Almoner and Mrs. Mary Dalley, Chief Clerk. There were also changes in the Health Visitor Staff, Sister Swift retiring on age limit and Sister Proudlove resigned on moving to the Derby area to live. Both these vacancies were filled satisfactorily.

Again I must record our indebtedness at the Chest Clinic to the Medical, Nursing, Clerical, Radiological and Welfare Staff. It is only through their energy and enthusiasm that the work of the Chest Clinic is conducted so efficiently and smoothly and a very happy atmosphere exists in all departments.

We are also indebted to Dr. Hamilton and his Staff at the Public Health Department who continue to give us every help and sometimes have to exercise a good deal of patience and to the School Health Service with whom we have an excellent liaison.

We also make heavy demands on the Laboratory Service at the two major hospitals for sputum examinations and other investigations necessary in modern treatment and they cope with an ever increasing volume of work without complaint.

Our liaison with Dr. Posner, the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit and with the Medical Staff at the Pneumoconiosis Panel in Stoke is also excellent and we are grateful for all the co-operation and help we get from these branches of the Chest Service in the City.

I personally am much indebted to Dr. Laing Brown, Medical Superintendent at Bucknall Hospital and to the resident Medical Officers at the Hospitals for their co-operation and help in the care and treatment of patients admitted from the Chest Clinic.

## **REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE STOKE-ON-TRENT MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE IN 1964**

*by* DR. E. POSNER

Medical Director and Consultant Chest Physician

The number of X-rays taken during the year (70,000) exceeded those of 1963 by almost 9,000. More patients were referred by General Practitioners to the unit's base at Hartshill and as a result of a re-organisation of the Regional Mass Radiography Service a larger area had to be covered. 14,000 persons attended industrial routine surveys in Stoke-on-Trent and amongst the 12,000 patients referred by General Practitioners from the North Staffordshire area, 8,000 were residents in Stoke.

### **Respiratory Tuberculosis**

133 cases of respiratory tuberculosis requiring treatment or close supervision at clinics were found during the year, an increase of 14% compared with 1963. This is a salutary reminder that even in the "affluent society" of the 1960's tuberculosis is still a problem, and that there cannot be any let-up in the systematic and energetic case finding machinery which is now available.

In Stoke-on-Trent routine surveys disclosed 14 active cases and an additional 40 cases were referred to the Unit by the General Practitioners in Stoke-on-Trent.

Stoke-on-Trent continues to occupy a favourable position on the table of notification rates in the Birmingham Region (Table 20). It is suggested in my previous reports that the favourable tuberculosis trends in Stoke are likely to be strongly influenced by the relative low rate of immigration into this district. This has now been confirmed by the results of an enquiry made at the main Chest Clinics of the County Boroughs of the Birmingham Region (Table 21). The contribution by Asian immigrants to new notifications of tuberculosis between 1960 and 1962 was only 2%, whereas the corresponding rates in Birmingham, Coventry and the Black Country ranged from 10% to more than 30%. In other words, immigration by Asian citizens of the Commonwealth into Stoke-on-Trent has so far not yet been a major problem with regard to tuberculosis. It is not likely to become one, if General Practitioners will send *all* immigrants for a routine chest X-ray as soon as they join their list, and if those who are found to be suffering from tuberculosis, will be treated immediately.

### Pneumoconiosis

(TABLES 22 AND 23)

There was again a significant fall of newly detected cases compared with the previous year (208 cases as against 284). The number of advanced cases – Progressive Massive Fibrosis – was again very low, and as 8 of these 14 persons had never been X-rayed before and were all above the age of 50, it is unlikely that many of them had acquired the disease under recent industrial conditions. The falling trend of newly detected cases of pneumoconiosis in North Staffordshire is shown on Table 22. After 12 years of mass radiography activities in this district the impression grows that improved industrial conditions, especially in the pottery industry, are now gradually producing the desired results. During that period the Mass Radiography Service has been largely responsible for drawing attention to those occupations which showed the highest rates of pneumoconiosis (earthenware towers, fettlers, sanitary casters, china turners and hollow-ware fettlers). The scientists of the British Ceramic Research Association and H.M. Factory Inspectors have directed their main efforts in devising improved dust extraction to these occupations. The pattern of traditional “differential” risks is now well known, and in future the main attention at surveys will be given to those factories and processes where new methods of production or new materials are introduced.

At this stage it may also be useful to look at the pneumoconiosis problem from another, quite different angle. It is well known that not two workers react in the same way to the same intensity and quality of exposure to industrial dusts. In recent years an impressive amount of scientific evidence has been collected to suggest, that specific, probably immunological reactions by the host determine the early or late onset and/or severity of dust disease. Some of these reactions may well be genetically determined. The Potteries with its very large numbers of men and particularly women suffering from various types of pneumoconiosis, would seem to be a very suitable area for further investigations in this field. It is, therefore, hoped that in coming years investigations into

the immuno-logical and genetic aspects will be undertaken. The difficulties are not underestimated. To start with, an investigation of so-called identical twins, who have been exposed to industrial dusts, will be attempted next winter.

### Bronchogenic Carcinoma

99 cases of lung cancer were detected in 1964, an increase of 13 compared with the previous year. The male/female ratio was again similar to that for recent years, i.e. 10 : 1. Only 9 cases were picked up at routine factory surveys, whereas the rest were either referred by their doctors, or attended at their own request because of ominous symptoms and signs. Of the 99 cases, 77 were found in North Staffordshire and a short analysis of these cases found since 1955 is given on Tables 24 and 25. Amongst the histologically reported cases there was a fairly high proportion of undifferentiated and oat-cell carcinomas. The data about cigarette smoking on Table 24 need no comment. In accordance with experience published from other sources, only the rare adeno-carcinoma shows little association with smoking. Of the two cases found in 1964, one was a non-smoker, the other smoked cigarettes only occasionally. Also in accordance with large series from other coal fields, no association was established between exposure to coal dust and the prevalence of lung cancer, and the same seems to apply to the pottery industry.

The resectability rates in 1964 were again very low, and more unfavourable for women than for men.

### Acute and Chronic Respiratory Disease (Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchiectasis, Bronchitis, Emphysema)

The very large increase of these conditions seen at the M.M.R. Centre, shown on Table 23, does not signify a rising incidence, but is an index of the increased use by General Practitioners of the follow-up service, provided by the Centre. For this type of work the radiographic and administrative techniques developed over the years are eminently suitable and very economical.

### Cardiac Disease

Of the large number of cardiac abnormalities seen at the Centre (Table 23) only a few were of rheumatic origin, most abnormalities were due to hypertensive and degenerative disease.

On the other hand the number of *cardiac congenital* lesions has shown a steady fall ever since the routine X-raying of school leavers had to be abolished some years ago. The decline in newly found congenital heart lesions is therefore due only to this changed policy, based on the diminished incidence of tuberculosis in schoolchildren and the strict precautions against radiation. Only tuberculin positive schoolchildren are now X-rayed routinely at the age of 13. They constitute only 10% of the total school population.



It seems obvious that a number of symptomless congenital cardiac lesions are now being missed as the result of this policy and will come to light only later in life, when symptoms and disability have developed. It is difficult to see why a *single* routine chest X-ray of a child before leaving school should constitute any danger at all. Recent publications have shown that routine mass radiography can make a very valuable contribution to the early detection of congenital heart disease, which is becoming a more and more promising field for modern heart surgery. It is therefore hoped that the present policy, which prevents most schoolchildren from having a single routine X-ray, will be modified in the not too distant future.

### **Research and Publications**

1. Dust Control in the Potteries. Occupational Health, 1964, 16, 82.
2. Together with Dr. Kennedy of the Department for Respiratory Physiology at the City General Hospital, a follow-up study of China Biscuit Placers, exposed to Alumina dust, was started towards the end of 1964. The results are now being analysed.

### **Future Policy**

At the time of writing this report, the North Staffordshire Mass Radiography Service is about to move into the new Central Out-Patients Department at Hartshill. This move will allow the introduction of an extended service for General Practitioners, and it is hoped that the majority of new Out-Patients of the two major hospitals will be X-rayed routinely, before their appointments with Consultants.

It will provide a welcome opportunity for further integration with the chest service and for making full use of the laboratory and other facilities available at the new department.

### **Acknowledgments**

I wish to thank the Medical Officer for Stoke-on-Trent, Dr. J. S. Hamilton, and all members of his staff for their continued help and interest. I am also grateful to the Chest Physicians and other Consultants for their help. The comparison of the tuberculosis situation in Stoke with other centres in the Birmingham Region would not have been possible without the valuable information given to me by many chest physicians.

Table 20

Notification Rates of Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 100,000  
Residents

County Boroughs in Area of Birmingham Regional Hospital  
Board

Average for Quinquennia 1948-1962

			1948 - 1952	1953 - 1957	1958 - 1962
Burton-on-Trent	..	..	101	77	42
Stoke-on-Trent	..	..	111	100	45
Worcester	..	..	89	97	46
Coventry	..	..	126	122	61
Walsall	..	..	147	112	62
West Bromwich	..	..	152	110	62
Dudley	..	..	116	106	66
Wolverhampton	..	..	94	96	67
Birmingham	..	..	104	96	69
Smethwick	..	..	221	157	113
England and Wales	..	..	98	77	48

**Table 21**  
**Contribution by Indian and Pakistani Immigrants to**  
**Tuberculosis Notifications in County Boroughs of**  
**Birmingham Region**  
**1960-1962**

County Borough	Total Population	Average Total Annual Notifications	Average Annual Notifications of Indian/Pakistanis	Contribution by Indian and Pakistanis to Notifications
Birmingham ..	1,107,200	541	109	20%
Coventry ..	305,500	215	22	10%
Stoke-on-Trent ..	265,000	101	2.5	2%
West Bromwich	151,000	74	11	15%
Wolverhampton	150,800	160	21*	13%*
Walsall ..	96,000	101	19	19%
Smethwick ..	68,000	73	26	36%
Worcester ..	64,000	56	0.6	1%
Dudley ..	61,500	45	5	11%
Burton-on-Trent	50,700	30	1.5	5%

\* Applies only to Adult Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

**Table 22**  
**New Cases of Pneumoconiosis Detected by Mass Radiography**  
**in North Staffordshire 1964**  
**(According to Occupation and X-ray Category)**

X-ray Category	Simple Pneumoconiosis				Progressive Massive Fibrosis	Grand Total
	Cat. 1	Cat. 2	Cat. 3	Total		
Coalminers .. ..	23 (69)	5 (17)	1 (2)	29 (88)	1 (2)	30 (90)
Ex Miners .. ..	36 (36)	25 (19)	2 (3)	63 (58)	4 (5)	67 (63)
Male Potters ..	2 (23)	18 (12)	- (3)	20 (38)	4 (2)	24 (40)
Male Ex Potters ..	6 (6)	4 (5)	1 (-)	11 (11)	1 (-)	12 (11)
Female Potters ..	27 (34)	13 (18)	2 (2)	42 (54)	1 (1)	43 (55)
Female Ex Potters ..	15 (11)	13 (6)	1 (-)	29 (17)	1 (3)	30 (20)
Other Occupations ..	- (3)	- (2)	- (-)	- (5)	2 (-)	2 (5)
TOTAL .. ..	109 (182)	78 (79)	7 (10)	194 (271)	14 (13)	208 (284)

Numbers in brackets refer to 1963.



Table 23

Numbers X-rayed and Main Abnormalities Detected 1952-1964

	1952 1954	1955 1957	1958 1960	1961 1963	1964	Total
Number X-rayed.. ..	156,343	194,648	180,800	190,221	69,944	791,956
Active T.B. .. ..	615	590	475	331	133	2,144
T.B. Rate per 1,000 ..	3.9	3.0	2.6	1.7	1.9	
Bronchogenic Carcinoma	44	81	184	251	99	659
Pneumoconiosis (North Staffs. only) ..	2,204	2,130	1,546	1,237	208	7,325
Cardiac abnormalities ..	408	878	1,481	1,526	470	4,763
Acute inflammatory conditions .. ..	100	308	885	1,511	663	3,467
Sarcoidosis .. ..	9	29	38	60	21	157
Spontaneous Pneumothorax .. ..	2	7	21	37	19	86
Bronchiectasis, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma and Emphysema	708	1,801	2,318	2,608	773	8,208

Table 24

Cases of Bronchogenic Carcinoma detected in North Staffordshire  
in 1964

	Men	Women	Total
Patients referred by General Practitioners	70	7	77
Other Sources .. ..	8	1	9
All Cases .. ..	78	8	86
Cigarette smokers (Ex Smokers included)	77	7	84
Squamous Cell Carcinoma	16	1	17
Undifferentiated and Oatcell Carcinoma ..	18	4	22
Adeno-Carcinoma .. ..	1	1	2
Histology not known ..	43	2	45
Resections .. ..	16 (20.5%)	1 (12.5%)	17 (19.7%)

Table 25

**Bronchogenic Carcinoma -  
North Staffordshire Resectability Rates 1955-1964**

	Men	Women	Total
Number of Cases .. ..	520	46	566
Resection .. ..	110 (21%)	5 (11%)	115 (20%)
Inoperable .. ..	389 (75%)	39 (85%)	428 (76%)
Operation refused .. ..	21 (4%)	2 (4%)	23 (4%)

### VENEREAL DISEASES

Below is a summary of data of general interest in relation to the work of the treatment centre in the City which is under the control of the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee. The figures given relate to all new cases treated at the centre, and include those from outside the City area.

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-venereal	Percentage non-venereal	Total
1951 ..	74	141	629	75%	844
1952 ..	69	128	563	74%	760
1953 ..	57	102	572	78%	731
1954 ..	43	48	466	81%	557
1955 ..	52	68	463	79%	583
1956 ..	42	97	438	76%	577
1957 ..	31	101	545	81%	677
1958 ..	29	58	502	85%	589
1959 ..	23	78	512	82%	613
1960 ..	17	56	537	88%	610
1961 ..	24	71	570	89%	605
1962 ..	14	88	500	83%	602
1963 ..	11	69	633	88%	713
1964 ..	13	63	515	87%	591



### PART 3

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HEALTH SERVICES—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS

MENTAL HEALTH

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

# MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

## BIRTHS

Births notified numbered 4,502 of which 2,950 occurred in institutions. Of the home confinements 1,552 were delivered by midwives and in 88 cases doctors were present at the delivery.

## PREMATURE BIRTHS

Premature births (alive or dead), that is infants weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less at birth, made up 8.18% of all births. Premature infants alive at birth made up 6.4% of the live births.

	1964	1963
Number born alive ..	305 (Males 149) (Females 156)	322 (Males 163) (Females 159)
Number Stillborn ..	64 (Males 32) (Females 32)	61 (Males 34) (Females 37)

### ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

Born at home ..	57
Born at home and transferred to hospital ..	15
Born in hospital ..	233

### ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE INFANTS BORN ALIVE IN RELATION TO WEIGHT AND SURVIVAL RATE

Weight at Birth	No.	Died on 1st day	Died between 2nd day and 1 month	No. Surviving at end of 1st month
Under 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ..	26	9	5	12
Between 3 lbs. 5 ozs. and 4 lbs. 6 ozs. ..	34	3	—	31
Between 4 lbs. 7 ozs. and 4 lbs. 15 ozs. ..	67	1	—	66
Between 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ..	178	5	—	173
TOTAL ..	305	18	5	282

Of the 305 infants born alive, 282 were surviving at the end of the first month, that is 92.4%.

Survival rate for those born in hospital	..	..	90.9%
Survival rate for those born at home	..	..	100%
Survival rate for those born at home and transferred to hospital	..	..	86.6%

40% of all premature births were first babies.

## PREMATURE BABIES

A Midwife with special training in the care of premature infants takes over the care of the infants living at home. Special cots fitted with hot water bottles are supplied.

No. of first visits	..	..	134	} Total 1,152
No. of subsequent visits	..	..	1,018	
No. of cots loaned	..	..	1	

## WEIGHT OF PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME:—

Weight 3 lbs. 4 ozs. or under	..	..	0
Weight 3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	..	..	5
Weight 4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	..	..	8
Weight 5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	..	..	37
No. transferred to Hospital	..	..	7

The Department maintains close contact with the Premature Baby Unit at the Hospital and the hospital informs us of the discharge of premature infants.

## STILLBIRTHS

The number of Stillbirths in the City was 88 (Males 45, Females 43).

The Stillbirth rate was 1.95% of total births. Last year's figure was 2.15%.

Place of Birth—Born at Home	..	..	..	..	14
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	74
Admitted to Hospital as emergencies	..	..	..	..	20

# ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE MOTHER:—

1. Not associated with pregnancy .. .. .	9
Polycystic kidneys with essential hypertension ..	1
Essential hypertension .. .. .	4
Sickle-cell anaemia .. .. .	2
Pyelitis .. .. .	1
Diabetes .. .. .	1
2. Associated with pregnancy .. .. .	22
Pre-eclampsia .. .. .	13
Rhesus incompatibility .. .. .	2
Placental insufficiency .. .. .	6
No ante-natal care .. .. .	1
3. Associated with labour .. .. .	23
Antepartum haemorrhage .. .. .	12
Prolapsed cord .. .. .	1
Cord round neck of baby .. .. .	4
Knots in cord .. .. .	1
Uterine inertia .. .. .	1
Abnormal presentation .. .. .	2
Impacted shoulders .. .. .	1
Born before arrival .. .. .	1
4. Conditions affecting the baby .. .. .	201
Congenital abnormalities .. .. .	27
Premature birth weight .. .. .	62
Duration of pregnancy less than 40 weeks ..	56
Post-maturity .. .. .	2
Maceration .. .. .	45
Cause unknown .. .. .	9
5. Analysis of Emergency Admissions .. .. .	20
Antepartum haemorrhage .. .. .	6
Pre-eclampsia .. .. .	2
Eclampsia .. .. .	1
Abnormality of foetus .. .. .	8
Prolapsed cord .. .. .	1
Breech presentation .. .. .	1
Intra-uterine death .. .. .	1
Number of twin births .. .. .	2
	(one twin survived)
Number of illegitimate stillbirths .. .. .	6

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHERS:—

	Up to 19 years	20 – 29 years	30 – 39 years	40 years and over	Total
First baby ..	11	18	3	—	32
Other mothers	1	25	25	5	56

TABLE SHOWING PARITY OF MOTHERS:—

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number	32	17	15	9	5	3	3	2	2

Provisional stillbirth rate	1964	1963	1962	1961
per 1,000 births ..	19.5	21.5	24.7	23.2

### ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Number reported in City—189. (It gives a percentage of 4.19 of the total births).

3 infants were stillborn.

#### Ministry of Health Regulations—re Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child

Arrangements are made through the Lichfield Diocesan Moral Welfare Association for the care of girls in lodgings or having home difficulties. If necessary, the Moral Welfare Officer arranges for the admission of a girl to a Home for Unmarried Mothers about eight weeks before the confinement. Their stay is continued for about two months after. The baby leaves with the mother but if this is not practicable the infant may be placed in a Children's Home or with prospective adopters.

The following is a report by this association for the year 1964:—



## Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work

### Report on the Care of Illegitimate Children 1964

107 cases in which illegitimate births occurred in 1964 have been dealt with by Miss Goy and these are reported on below. In addition, 25 cases in which births occurred prior to 1964 have been dealt with according to their various needs, including the placing of babies for adoption, taking Affiliation Order proceedings and finding accommodation etc. 42 expectant mothers whose babies were due to be born in 1965 had the necessary arrangements made for their confinements. This makes a total of 174 cases under care during 1964, which shows an increase of 12 compared with 1963.

41 mothers were accommodated in Diocesan Homes; 4 in Roman Catholic Homes; 61 in hospital and one girl had her baby at a Salvation Army Home.

11 of the cases concerned married women who gave birth to illegitimate children, 3 were living apart from their husbands, 4 were legally separated, 3 were divorced, and 1 was reconciled to her husband after the adoption of her baby.

Every effort has been made to contact the putative fathers and as a result 13 Affiliation Orders were granted. Following applications made by Miss Goy 5 grants have been paid.

7 girls married, 3 of them to the fathers of their babies.

The ages of the mothers ranged between 15 and 35 and are listed as follows:—*Aged 15, 8. Aged 16, 12. Aged 17, 10. Aged 18, 14. Aged 19, 8. Aged 20, 10. Aged 21, 7. Aged 22/27, 20. Aged 28/34, 12. Aged 35/40, 6.*

The ages of the putative fathers ranged between 14 and 50. 68 were single men and 39 were married. In all instances the mother was able to supply details of the father of her baby.

The babies were placed as follows:—

- 32 with mother at home;
- 7 with parents married;
- 9 with mothers in Homes or Hostels;
- 1 with parents co-habiting;
- 4 with foster parents;
- 14 in the care of the local authority;
  - 3 in Voluntary Children's Homes;
- 25 adopted through this Association;
  - 3 mothers placed their babies privately for adoption;
  - 4 girls had mis-carriages;
  - 3 babies were stillborn.

535 visits have been paid in connection with the 174 cases under care. In addition, the homes of prospective adopters have been vetted and reported on, babies visited after placings have been made, girls accompanied when they have had to appear in Court or to have their signatures witnessed when consenting to an Adoption Order being made.

We wish to express our appreciation for the help and advice given by the Medical Officer of Health and the staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Number of illegitimate infants born in 1964—189 (Males 92, Females 97).

Born at home	..	..	..	..	..	35
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	154

NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS:—1

NUMBER OF PREMATURE BABIES:—

All the illegitimate infants are followed up by the Health Visitors and the following data shows the position of these children at the end of the year:—

Children in care of the mother	..	..	..	..	72
Children in care of both parents	..	..	..	..	58
Children in care of Children's Department	..	..	..	..	2
Children adopted	..	..	..	..	25
Children in care of both parents since married	..	..	..	..	22
Retained in hospital	..	..	..	..	2
Removed out of City	..	..	..	..	3

TABLE SHOWING PARITY OF MOTHERS:—

Parity	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	13
Number	..	83	30	27	9	10	4	3	6	0	1

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHERS:—

Age	..	13—19	20—29	30—39	40+
Number		53	73	41	6

## INFANT MORTALITY

The total number of deaths of infants under one year was 72 (males 45, females 27) giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 16.3 per 1,000 live births compared with 19.5 in 1963, and 22.4 in 1962.

### Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the City

Year	Births	From all causes	From Gastro Enteritis	From Respiratory Disease	From Congenital Defects	Premature Births	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1959	4220	21	0.23	3.6	7.6	3.8	0.0	0.0
1960	4178	25	0.48	6.0	10.8	3.6	0.0	0.0
1961	4260	29	0.70	5.4	5.16	2.1	0.0	0.0
1962	4459	22	0.69	5.8	4.46	3.8	0.0	0.0
1963	4348	19	0.46	2.76	4.6	1.8	0.0	0.0
1964	4480	16	0.22	5.53	3.3	2.2	0.0	0.0

	1964	1963
Percentage of deaths on 1st day .. ..	36.1%	42.5%
Percentage of deaths in 1st week .. ..	55.4%	56.8%
Percentage of deaths in 1st month .. ..	62.1%	71.2%

### INFANT MORTALITY RATE AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND LEGITIMATE CHILDREN OF STOKE-ON-TRENT DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Whole
1960 .. .. .	18	27	25
1961 . . . . .	38	28	29
1962 .. .. .	25	22	22
1963 .. .. .	31	19	19
1964 .. .. .	29	17	16

NEONATAL DEATH RATE	1964	1963
(i.e. deaths in 1st month) per 1,000 live births	10.4	11.7

PERINATAL DEATH RATE	1964	1963
(i.e., Stillbirths and Deaths in first week of life) per 1,000 total births .. .. .	28.6	32.5

10 infants died from prematurity but there were 28 deaths altogether where the birth weight was  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or under.

Table 26.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1964

Causes of Death	W A R D																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	5	5	3	2	2	—	1	3	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	2	5	2	1	2	3	1	2	2
Chicken-pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	2
Other Respiratory ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	1
Congenital Malformations ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Premature Birth ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	5	5	3	2	2	—	1	3	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	2	5	2	1	2	3	1	2	2

Net Births in the year:—Legitimate, males 2,114; females 1,984. Illegitimate, males 115; females 105. Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate, males 19; females 29. Illegitimate, males 5; females 2.

Table 26.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1964—*cont.*

Causes of Death	Under 1 week		1 to 2 weeks		2 to 3 weeks		3 to 4 weeks		Total under 4 weeks		1 weeks and under 3 months		3 months and under 6 months		6 months and under 9 months		9 months and under 12 months		Total Deaths under 1 year	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	24	16	2	1	1	—	1	—	28	17	8	5	6	1	3	1	1	1	16	28
Chicken-pox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	6	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	11	9
Other Respiratory .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis .. ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
Congenital Malformations ..	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2
Premature Birth .. ..	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Peripneumonia .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes .. ..	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
TOTALS .. ..	24	16	2	1	1	—	1	—	28	17	8	5	6	1	3	1	1	1	16	28

## DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

During the year, 108 midwives notified their intention to practice in the City. Of this number, 31 were employed as municipal midwives, 77 were engaged in the hospital service.

Home confinements—1,552

Municipal Midwives (practising as midwives) .. ..	1,464
Municipal Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	88
	1,552
Number of miscarriages attended .. .. .	13
Independent Midwives (practising as midwives) ..	—
Independent Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	—
	—

As the requests for hospital confinement exceed the number of beds available, the domiciliary midwives investigate applications for admission on social grounds.

An increasing number of women are being discharged from hospital before the tenth day of the puerperium and in many cases as early as the second and third days. These cases are nursed by the midwives and include both hospital booked cases and emergency admissions.

	1964	1963
Number of patients ..	2,046	1,701
Number of visits .. ..	12,281	11,562

During the year the Supervisor carried out 231 inspections.

## WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

There are 22 Ante-natal Clinics staffed by Midwives.

Women book the midwife at these Clinics and attend for care and supervision.

### A. Ante-Natal Period

Ante-Natal Clinics—1st attendance .. .. .	1,986
Subsequent attendances .. .. .	12,433
Visits by midwives to home .. .. .	4,004

## B. Labour

(a) Doctor booked and present at delivery	..	..	85
(b) Doctor booked and not present at delivery	..	..	1,454
(c) Doctor not booked but present at delivery	..	..	3
(d) Doctor not booked and not present at delivery	..	..	10
Number of false alarms (that is midwife called but not required)	..	..	647
Number of women who had Gas and Air Analgesia	..	..	923
Number of women who were given Pethidine	..	..	988

## Nursing Period

(a) No. of visits to women confined at home	..	..	38,412
(b) No. of visits to women confined in hospital and discharged before the tenth day	..	..	12,281
(c) Special visits to infants apart from nursing of mother	..	..	217

## Patients Booked with Midwives but Transferred to Hospital on Medical Advice

(a) Before delivery	126	}	..	..	..	..	157
(b) After delivery	31						

## Analysis of Calls for Medical Aid

Total number—625.

	<i>During Pregnancy</i>	<i>During Delivery</i>	<i>During Puerperium</i>	<i>Baby</i>	TOTAL
(a) Dr. booked	50	458	30	59	597
(b) Dr. not booked	4	14	5	5	28
TOTAL	54	472	35	64	625

The Flying Squad was called out on 37 occasions.

## Requests for Admission to Hospital on Social Grounds

Number of visits paid by midwives .. .. 1,493

Recommendations:

for General Practitioner Unit .. .. 1,376  
for home confinement .. .. 237  
miscarriage or altered arrangement .. .. 32

## Classes for Relaxation in Childbirth

Classes are held weekly either in the afternoon or in the evening at some of the clinics. They are popular and the midwives are very satisfied with their value in labour.

The classes are combined with instruction in Mothercraft.

Number of sessions .. .. 207  
Number of new patients .. .. 227  
Total attendances .. .. 1,223



## Special Tests

At the Doctors' Ante-Natal Clinics, blood is taken for the Rhesus test and the Wasserman and Kahn tests, and women are advised to attend the Mass Radiography Centre for a report on the chest. A report on the latter is included in The Mass Radiography report.

A haemoglobin estimation is made (Sahli method) on every patient and repeated at intervals throughout pregnancy.

Reports are sent to the general practitioner obstetrician.

Number of blood tests	..	..	..	..	..	3,283
Number of X-Ray Reports	..	..	..	..	..	71

## Mothercraft

The Deputy Supervisor of Midwives attends the Midwives Ante-Natal Clinics and undertakes the teaching of mothercraft. Health education posters, flannelgraphs and the film strip camera are used. These talks have become popular and are of great value in preparing the mother for the care of her baby.

## Maternal Mortality

There was 1 death in, or in consequence of childbirth during the year.

	<i>Total Maternal Mortality</i>				
1964—per 1,000 total births (City)	..	..	..	..	0.22
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	0.25
1963—per 1,000 total births (City)	..	..	..	..	0.92
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	0.28

## Gynaecological Clinic

A clinic is held at 17 Charles Street, Hanley, twice monthly for advice to women where a further pregnancy is detrimental to health (Ministry of Health Regulations). The women are referred from general practitioners, clinics or hospitals.

Number of women attending for the first time	..	..	..	..	16
Number of return visits	..	..	..	..	75

Total number of attendances	..	91
-----------------------------	----	----

New cases were referred by:—

General practitioners	..	..	..	..	..	5
Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	3
Health Department Staff	..	..	..	..	..	8

The following are the indications for attendance:—

Multiparity	..	..	..	..	..	11
Poor obstetric history	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mitral extrenosis	..	..	..	..	..	2

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

The total number of cases notified in 1964 was 4 as against 2 last year. In all cases the vision was unimpaired.

## HEALTH VISITING

The number of home visits to children has again decreased in 1964. This is probably due to the fluctuation in the number of health visitors throughout the year. At the beginning of 1964 there were 14 health visitors, in the first half of the year 4 left, of these 3 were married and left the area. In the second half of the year the staffing situation improved, 4 bursar health visitors qualified and joined the staff and 2 full-time and 1 part-time trained health visitors were appointed. At the end of 1964 there were 17 full-time and 1 part-time health visitors on the staff. In September, 1964 3 health visitor bursars started their training. The scope of the health visitors' work is also widening. 4 health visitors are attached to general practices in the City and 4 others do very valuable liaison work with the hospital consultants and 1 visits the King George VI club for old people weekly.

### Maternal and Child Welfare

#### A. VISITS TO THE HOME

		1964	1963
First visits to children under one year	..	5,956	6,336
Total visits to children under one year	..	13,903	15,079
Visits to children 1—2 years of age	..	3,243	3,714
Visits to children 2—5 years of age	..	5,569	6,420

#### B. INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Number of infant welfare clinic premises	..	19	19
Total number of children who attended	..	4,851	4,679
(a) Born in 1963	.. ..	2,351	2,308
(b) Born in 1962	.. ..	1,532	1,436
(c) Born in 1961-58	.. ..	968	935
Total number of attendances	.. ..	28,328	27,658
(a) Under one year	.. ..	23,428	23,130
(b) Age 1—2 years	.. ..	3,322	2,966
(c) Age 2—5 years	.. ..	1,578	1,562

## Visits to Chronic Sick and Aged

	Male	Female	Total
1. UNDER PENSIONABLE AGE			
Hospital enquiries (new cases) ..	52	10	62
Hospital enquiries (brought forward from other years) .. ..	1	2	3
Revisits to expedite admission ..	21	28	49
Requests for domestic help ..	11	11	22
Visits to persons living alone ..	10	4	14

### *Recommendations:—*

Domestic help required .. ..	10	10	20
Domestic help not required ..	2	2	4
District Nurse required .. ..	5	1	6
District Nurse attending .. ..	7	3	10
Supervision of new cases .. ..	40	88	128
Number of routine visits .. ..			338
Number of routine visits to persons living alone .. .. .			123

## 2. OVER PENSIONABLE AGE

Hospital enquiries (new cases) ..	164	216	380
Hospital enquiries (brought forward from other years) .. ..	64	137	201
Revisits to expedite hospital admission .. .. .	21	28	49
Requests for domestic help (new cases) .. .. .	42	321	363
Requests for domestic help (brought forward) .. .. .	2	38	40
Visits to persons living alone ..	63	257	320

### *Recommendations:—*

Domestic help required .. ..	38	322	360
Domestic help not required ..	9	19	28
District Nurse required .. ..	8	14	22
District Nurse attending .. ..	35	73	108
Supervision of new cases .. ..	83	190	273
Number of routine visits .. ..			5,132
Number of routine visits to persons living alone .. .. .			4,441

## 3. MISCELLANEOUS VISITS

Patients attending radiotherapy clinic			583
Convalescent Home enquiries ..			38
Others .. .. .			400

## Dental Treatment

Children under five years of age and expectant and nursing mothers are treated through the Dental Service of the School Medical Department, and I am grateful to Mr. W. E. Potter, the Principal School Dental Officer for the following report:—

### 1. CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE:—

Number examined	..	..	..	279
Number needing treatment	..	..	..	271
Number treated..	..	..	..	262
Number of teeth extracted	..	..	..	442
Number of other treatments	..	..	..	26

### 2. EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS:—

Number referred	..	..	..	35
Number treated..	..	..	..	28
Number made dentally fit	..	..	..	28
Number of teeth extracted	..	..	..	91
Number of other treatments	..	..	..	19
Number of dentures supplied	..	..	..	9

## DAY NURSERIES

There are five Day Nurseries and they are open from Monday to Friday. The maximum charge is 30/- per week, the minimum 15/- and in certain hardship cases the charge of 15/- is reduced with the approval of the Committee.

The Nurseries continue to admit children for short periods during the illness of the mother or any temporary adverse circumstances at home preventing adequate care being given.

All places in the Nurseries are occupied and in all Nurseries there is a waiting list for "financial" cases. Priority cases are given a place immediately.

All the nurseries are approved for the training of Nursery Nurses. During 1964 13 students employed by the Health Department obtained the N.N.E.B. certificate.

# DAY NURSERY LECTURES, 1964

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
Tuesday 29th September	"The Provisions of the Children's Act 1963"	Mr. G. A. Jones, Deputy Children's Officer
Tuesday 6th October	"Responsibilities within the Mother-Child Relationship"	Dr. Blyth, Medical Officer, H.M. Prison, Manchester
Tuesday 13th October	Films	
Tuesday 20th October	"Food Hygiene"	Mr. E. W. Foskett, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Stoke-on-Trent
Tuesday 27th October	"Women's Police Force as a career"	Woman Inspector Stokes, Stoke-on-Trent Police Force
Tuesday 3rd November	"Health in Adolescence"	Dr. H. G. Fleetwood, School Medical Officer, Stoke-on-Trent

## NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING DAY NURSERIES—1964.

	No. of Approved Places	Average Daily Attendance During Year		
		under 2	over 2	Total
Tunstall ..	40	13	23	36
Burslem ..	40	11	27	38
Hanley ..	40	13	21	34
Trent Vale	50	22	29	51
Longton ..	40	14	25	39
TOTALS ..	210	73	125	198

Total number of children admitted during the year	..	..	213
Priority cases	..	..	105
Financial help cases	..	..	108

The priority cases were:—

Unmarried mothers .. .. .	22
Widow .. .. .	2
Widower .. .. .	2
Parents separated .. .. .	25
Health of mother .. .. .	20
Health of father .. .. .	4
Health of child .. .. .	5
Housing difficulties .. .. .	12
Father in H.M. Prison .. .. .	3

The short stay cases were:—

Maternity .. .. .	7
Hospital admissions .. .. .	3

The interesting feature in this report is the marked increase in 1964 in the priority admissions, these numbered 105 as against 65 in 1963, and in this category the most marked increase was in the children of unmarried mothers, in 1964 there were 22 cases while in 1963 there were 9.

## DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Under Circular 10/54 of the Ministry of Health, the Local Health Authorities are responsible for the distribution of welfare foods which had previously been distributed by the Ministry of Food. The foods concerned being National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and A/D Vitamin Tablets.

These arrangements are undertaken by the Health Committee as part of the Authority's duty to provide for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act 1946, and the Local Health Authority's Scheme under this section was amended accordingly.

The following is a list of the distribution points in the City:—

- Public Health Dept., St. Peter's Chambers, Stoke-on-Trent.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 62 Knypersley Road, Norton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Outclough Road, Brindley Ford.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Fegg Hayes Road, Fegg Hayes.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Council Offices, Smallthorne.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Andrew Street, Goldenhill.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 63 Dunning Street, Tunstall.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Lucie Wedgwood Clinic, Massey Square, Burslem.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 17 Charles Street, Hanley.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Richmond Terrace, Shelton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 12 Abbey Road, Abbey Hulton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Ruxley Road, Bucknall.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 312 Etruria Vale Road, Etruria.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Gossell Hall, Claytonwood Rd., Trent Vale.



### Distribution of Welfare Foods—*continued*

Infant Welfare Centre, Ripon Road, Blurton.  
Infant Welfare Centre, Glebedale Road, Fenton.  
Infant Welfare Centre, Central Hall, The Strand, Longton.  
Infant Welfare Centre, Saracen Way, Meir.  
Infant Welfare Centre, Bargrave Street, Bentilee.  
W.V.S. Headquarters, Lonsdale Street, Stoke-on-Trent.  
Messrs. Lewis's Ltd., Hanley.

The following table shows the amounts of the various foods distributed during the year 1964:—

	Health Office	Lewis's Ltd.	W.V.S. H.Q.	All Other Centres	Total
National Dried Milk (tins)	8,352	36,863	2,650	21,883	69,748
Orange Juice (bottles) ..	4,001	24,786	1,520	12,881	43,188
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) ..	495	2,128	132	1,738	4,493
A/D Vitamin Tablets (packets) .. ..	568	3,296	152	1,191	5,207

## CONVALESCENCE

### Convalescent Treatment

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Authority may provide convalescent treatment for suitable cases. Arrangements were made with the Heath Memorial Home for men at Llanfairfechan, Lady Forester Trust Home for men and women at Llandudno, the Edward Malan Home, Deganwy for men and women, to admit cases from Stoke-on-Trent.

During the year a total of 540 cases were sent for convalescence as compared with 539 in 1963, 102 cases were sent to the Heath Memorial Home, and 243 cases to The Lady Forester Home, and 187 cases to the Edward Malan Home, and 2 cases to the Lear Home of Recovery. The full cost of maintenance is borne by the Local Authority, though subject to recovery according to the patients financial circumstances based on the Association of Municipal Corporations Scale. The number of cases is still on the increase and during the year 649 applications were dealt with of which 109 were cancelled or withdrawn.

The period of convalescence is for two weeks, however, on requests from the medical officer at the Home a further week was allowed in 11 cases.



# IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

## Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The immunisation of children against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is carried out at the School Clinics, special sessions held at the Infant Welfare Centres, each Monday afternoon at the Richmond Lodge Welfare Centre, Shelton, and by general practitioners, who obtain their supplies of Prophylactic from the Public Health Department.

As a routine Triple Vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is used for children for primary inoculation in all our M. and C.W. clinics, unless the parents request otherwise.

During the year the number of children immunised was as follows :—

Diphtheria—

Primary .. .. .	260
Secondary or Reinforcing .. .. .	3,357
	<hr/> 3,617
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and Tetanus (Triple) .. .. .	3,261
Whooping Cough .. .. .	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	6,879
	<hr/>

## Vaccinations against Smallpox

Age at 31st December, 1964:—	<i>Number Vaccinated</i>	<i>Number Re-vaccinated</i>
Under one .. .. .	121	—
One year .. .. .	732	—
Two to Four .. .. .	194	—
Five to Fifteen .. .. .	72	23
Fifteen and over .. .. .	154	229
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	1,273	252
	<hr/>	<hr/>

During 1960 we commenced to offer Smallpox Vaccination to young children in our clinics.

A letter signed personally by the Medical Officer of Health is sent to the parents of every newborn baby, within a few days of its birth. This letter stresses the need for immunisations and encloses a card giving suggested ages at which various immunisations should be carried out and which could act as a personal record card for the child.

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

On September 2nd, 1958, the Ministry of Health issued Circular 20/58 to all Local Health Authorities informing them that the priority groups were extended to include persons up to the age of 40. Oral vaccine was introduced in early 1962 and had practically replaced the Salk vaccine by the end of the year.

During 1964 the following numbers of persons were inoculated as follows with Salk vaccine:—

No. of persons who completed course of two injections:—

Children born 1943—1964 .. .. .	118	
Young persons born 1933—1942 .. .. .	22	
Others .. .. .	30	
		270

No. of persons who received their 3rd injection in year 1964 .. 56

No. of persons who have received two injections since commencement of scheme .. .. . 117,536

No. of persons included in the above figures who have received a third injection .. .. . 97,514

Children age 5—11 years who had a fourth injection .. .. 78

During 1964 the following persons had three oral doses:—

Children born in 1964 .. .. .	351
Children born in 1963 .. .. .	1,705
Children born in 1962 .. .. .	413
Children born in 1961 .. .. .	158
Children born in 1943—1960 .. .. .	520
Persons born in 1933—1942 .. .. .	61
Others .. .. .	30
	3,238

Number of Persons given a reinforcing dose of Oral Vaccine after

(i) Two Salk doses .. .. .	193
(ii) Three Salk doses .. .. .	2,670
	2,863

Oral Vaccine commenced March, 1962 and is now our standard method.

## DISTRICT NURSING

The District Nursing Service is administered directly through the Health Department. All nursing staff live in their own homes and receive messages at centres in their own districts. The following figures indicate the work done:—

Total number of patients	..	..	..	..	2,727
Total number of visits	..	..	..	..	88,078

### Classification of Illness

	Medical	Surgical	Infections	T.B.	Maternal Comp.	Others	Total
Patients ..	1,915	468	5	23	18	298	2,727
Visits ..	67,929	14,417	88	1,312	154	4,178	88,078

### Types of Illness Affecting Adults (excluding surgical cases)

	Respiratory	Cardiac	Senility	Accidents	Preparation for Hospital	Gynaecological	Cerebral Thrombosis	Diabetes	Cancer	Genito Urinary	TOTAL
Women ..	86	103	41	20	63	—	87	4	114	44	562
Men ..	119	212	123	58	98	93	168	61	213	—	1,145
TOTAL ..	205	315	164	78	161	93	255	65	327	44	1,707

### FURTHER NOTES ON PATIENTS:—

Number of children under 5 years	..	..	..	26
Number of visits to children under 5 years	..	..	..	245
Number of children over 5 and under 15 years	..	..	..	34
Number of visits to children between 5 to 15 years	..	..	..	508
Number of adults over 65 years	..	..	..	1,908
Number of visits to patients over 65 years	..	..	..	63,397
Number of adults over pensionable age living alone:				
Males	..	..	..	23
Females	..	..	..	204
				<hr/> 227

Number of patients who have been on the books for 3 years							
or more: Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	204
							<hr/> 227 <hr/>
Number of patients who had more than 24 visits in the year							1,693
Number of visits to these patients	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,551

## DISTRICT NURSE TRAINING

During 1964, one training course was held in the autumn covering a period of 16 weeks. Three District Nurses, who were already on the District Nursing staff of the City attended and four District Nurses from the northern part of the County of Staffordshire. All were successful in the examination. This maintains our 100% pass rate in District Nurse Training.

No refresher course for District Nurses was held in 1964 as this would have coincided with the Training Course. It was therefore decided to postpone the former until the spring of 1965.

## LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

All equipment belongs to the Corporation and no charge is made for the loan of it. The use of suitable equipment not only assists the sick person but enables patients to be nursed and taken care of at home, who might otherwise need admission to hospital. Invalid chairs are very much in demand during the summer months.

The following table indicates the type of equipment and the number of times loaned out:—

# EQUIPMENT ON LOAN, 1964

	HANLEY			BURSLEM			TUNSTALL			BLURTON			FENTON			HANFORD			ABBEY HILTON		
	On Loan Jan. 1964	Loaned during 1964	Total	On Loan Jan. 1964	Loaned during 1964	Total	On Loan Jan. 1964	Loaned during 1964	Total	On Loan Jan. 1964	Loaned during 1964	Total	On Loan Jan. 1964	Loaned during 1964	Total	On Loan Jan. 1964	Loaned during 1964	Total	On Loan Jan. 1964	Loaned during 1964	Total
Air Rings	57	93	150	10	24	34	3	17	20	14	4	18	6	3	9	2	3	5	4	5	9
Bed Pans	97	159	256	10	27	37	9	20	29	8	2	10	1	18	19	18	18	36	4	3	7
Back Rests	86	109	195	15	19	34	5	19	24	3	3	6	3	8	11	7	11	18	1	1	1
Blankets	52	4	56																		
Bedsteads	44	38	82	1		1	1		1	2	2	4		4	4						
Cot Sides	2 prs		2 prs																		
Bed Cradles	27	23	50	1	5	6	2	5	7												
Bed Blocks	10	6	16																		
Collapsible Toilet Seats	1	1	2																		
Crutches (inc. elbow)	4	21	25	2		2															
Commodore	16	58	74				3	5	8												
Fracture Boards	2		2																		
Hoists	1	2	3																		
Heart Tables																					
Invalid Chairs	47	61	108	2	6	8		4	4	5	3	8	4	4	8						
Leg Supports	1 set	2 sets	3																		
Mattresses	68	55	123	1		1				2	2	4		4	4						
Mattress Covers (Calico)	27	26	53																		
Mack. Sheets	91	139	230	11	27	38	12	23	35	7	7	14	14	6	20	15	20	35	3	9	12
Pillows	55	12	67																		
Sandbags	3		3																		
Tripod W. Aids	17	29	46		4	4				2	3	5									
Urinals	32	54	86	5	7	12	5	8	13	2	3	5	5	3	8	4	5	9	1	2	3
Walking Aids	4	3	7																		
Sick Feeders					1	1															

# EQUIPMENT ON LOAN, 1964--continued

	BUCKNALL			LONGTON			STOKE			PEGG HAYES			BENTLEE			MEIR			TOTAL		
	On Loan Jan. 1964	Loaned during 1964	Total	On Loan Jan. 1964	Loaned during 1964	Total	On Loan Jan. 1964	Loaned during 1964	Total	On Loan Jan. 1964	Loaned during 1964	Total	On Loan Jan. 1964	Loaned during 1964	Total	On Loan Jan. 1964	Loaned during 1964	Total	On Loan Jan. 1964	Loaned during 1964	Total
Air Rings	3	-	3	12	17	29	7	6	13	5	10	15	12	12	11	1	10	11	124	204	328
Bed Pans	3	-	3	13	19	32	14	21	35	7	11	18	16	10	17	4	13	17	194	321	515
Back Rests	4	-	4	9	20	29	11	14	25	7	16	23	19	18	8	1	7	8	152	245	397
Blankets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	5	2	-	2	2	54	4	58
Bedsteads	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	8	12	20	5	5	2	-	2	2	59	68	127
Cot Sides	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	5	2	2	3	-	3	3	2 pres	-	2 pres
Bed Cradles	1	-	1	3	2	5	2	3	5	-	5	-	2	2	-	-	3	3	36	49	85
Bed Blocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	16
Collapsible Toilet Seats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Crutches(inc.elbow)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	13	29	42
Commodore	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	21	2	8	10	16	12	7	3	4	7	38	98	136
Fracture Boards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Hoists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Heart Tables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	109	190
Invalid Chairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	20	7	19	26	11	4	7	-	7	7	1 set	2 sets	3 sets
Leg Supports	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	18	7	13	20	7	5	4	1	3	4	88	93	181
Mattresses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	26	53
Mattress Covers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Calico)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mack. Sheets	1	-	1	20	16	36	2	16	18	10	9	19	14	14	23	2	21	23	188	307	495
Pillows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	12	67
Sandbags	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Tripod W. Aids	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	2	3	8	5	4	-	4	4	27	52	79
Urinals	1	-	1	6	10	16	1	6	7	7	5	12	10	8	10	-	10	10	71	121	192
Walking Aids	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	16
Sick Feeders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

## HOME HELP SERVICE

Applications for the Home Help Service have increased again in 1964. All cases receive some help as soon as possible after receipt of the application. 2,316 persons had domestic help, 429 cases were new applications in 1964.

	<i>Year</i>	<i>Year</i>
	1964	1963
Number of households who have received help ..	2,316	2,238

Classification of households:—

(a) Old Age Pensioners .. .. .	2,095	2,017
(b) Confinements .. .. .	38	37
(c) Tuberculosis .. .. .	1	3
(d) Illness in the Home .. .. .	182	181
TOTAL .. .. .	<u>2,316</u>	<u>2,238</u>

Number of Home Helps employed at the end of the year was 62 full-time and 145 part-time.

Demands for the service continue to increase among the old age pensioners especially from women living on their own. The households of the aged were made up as follows:—

(a) Married couples .. .. .	358
(b) Living in house with other people .. .. .	340
(c) Living alone (i) men .. .. .	273
(ii) women .. .. .	1,124
	<u>2,095</u>

1,349 Pensioners are drawing National Assistance Benefit and qualify for domestic help free (in 1963, the number was 716).



## HOME HELP LAUNDRY SERVICE

The laundry service has again been in great demand in 1964.

- Approximately one-third of the City can use the laundry service but even within this area there is an unsatisfied demand.

					1964
Total number of individual washes done	..	..	..	..	6,553
Number of persons who send a weekly wash	..	..	..	..	118
Number of persons who send a fortnightly wash	..	..	..	..	114
Number of persons who send a monthly wash..	..	..	..	..	4
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	236

### TYPE OF CASES USING LAUNDRY SERVICE:—

#### (a) *Old Age Pensioners:—*

Persons living alone	..	..	..	..	14
Married couples	..	..	..	..	5
Others	..	..	..	..	3

#### (b) *Under pensionable age:—*

Number of persons	..	..	..	..
-------------------	----	----	----	----

### REASONS FOR USING LAUNDRY SERVICE (UNDER PENSIONABLE AGE):—

Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia and pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stroke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paraplegia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FAMILY CASEWORKER FOR 1964

During the year 43 families were visited. Contacts made with the families numbered 476, and contacts made with other agencies on behalf of the families numbered 514.

At the beginning of the year, 21 families were under long-term supervision. Visits to 9 of these families were discontinued during the year, and 8 new long-term cases were undertaken, leaving the number of cases needing fairly intensive help at 20 by the end of 1964. The reasons for the closing of 9 cases were as follows:—

Satisfactory progress	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
The problem was not one with which the Family Caseworker could help	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
The family left the district	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
The families were too unco-operative	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Of the 8 cases undertaken during the year, 3 were families who had received the Caseworker's help some years before and made a fresh appeal for help because of marital and financial difficulties. Of the other 5 new cases, the details of their referral to the Caseworker were as follows:—

	<i>Problem</i>	
Self referral .. ..	Debts	1
Housing Department ..	Difficulty with rent payments	1
Education Welfare Dept.	Neglected appearance of a school child	1
Probation Service ..	Poor home conditions	1
Children's Department	Question of a fostered illegitimate child returning to an unsuitable home	1

The problem of debts is found in almost all the families contacted. Generally the earning capacity of the bread-winner is so low, and so spasmodic that the family is unable to save or budget and very soon a pattern is established of spending all the money as soon as it is available and taking advantage of "easy terms" buying to an unreasonable level in order to furnish the home.

During the year, one mother and her three young children were granted a two month stay at a recuperative centre for mothers and children. Here, the mother was trained in general household management and child care, and she and the children had the opportunity to build up their physical condition through a regular routine. The father of the family meanwhile was accepted by the Ministry of Labour for a course in industrial rehabilitation. Some time after the completion of both courses, the mother still showed an improvement in her household management, while the father, unfortunately, had not responded as well as had been hoped to his industrial rehabilitation, and is still difficult to place and

keep in regular employment. Poor educational and employment record is a fundamental problem to many families in difficulties, and often the thorniest of all to cope with, since at present it is near impossible to manipulate the environment of the labour market to suit the small, hard core of "unemployable" men. The Caseworker is, therefore, left with the alternative every time of attempting to alter a man's basic attitude to work which is sometimes, but not always, the most suitable approach.

One mother of eight was, while under the Caseworker's supervision, given a course of Electro-Convulsive Therapy for depression and was helped to lose some at least of her incapacitating anxiety. It was evident, however, that the physical treatment alone could not produce the desired results while the domestic and personal troubles which caused the woman's anxiety remained.

The Caseworker has been generously assisted by private individual and voluntary bodies in obtaining items of much needed equipment for families under her care. Thanks is also due to the statutory and voluntary bodies in the City who have co-operated in the casework process and have been prompt in referring families to the Family Caseworker for help.

## CHIROPODY SERVICE

### National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 28

This service was started in 1955 on a voluntary basis by the W.V.S. and it was only last year that the Department was able to obtain full-time staff. Two newly qualified Chiropodists took up full-time work in August, 1963. This was short lived, however, as both of them resigned in the Autumn of 1964, one to get married and the other to go into private practice.

The work is still very limited by the serious shortage of qualified chiropodists, but we do show an increase in treatments during the year.

Treatments during the year:—

		<i>No. of Sessions</i>	<i>No. of Treatments</i>	<i>Domiciliary</i>
Part-time staff	..	674	5,315	287
Full-time staff	..	—	2,413	566
			<hr/> 7,728 <hr/>	<hr/> 853 <hr/>

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

### Administration—The Committee

The Mental Health Service of the City is administered by the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. This Sub-Committee consists of ten elected members of the Council and meets monthly to consider the organisation and the development of the service, reports on cases, the running of the Junior Occupation Centre, the Adult Training Centre and other business. No functions are delegated to Voluntary Associations.

### Staff

The Medical Officer of Health controls and directs the Mental Health Services and much of the day to day administration is carried out by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

At the end of the year the following social workers were employed:—

- 1 Psychiatric Social Worker (part-time).
- 2 Mental Welfare Officers (female)
- 4 Mental Welfare Officers (male)
- 1 Assistant Mental Welfare Officer (male)
- 1 Assistant Mental Welfare Officer (female)

Out of the, now almost traditional, roles of caring for subnormals in the community and admitting the mentally ill to hospital this team has now enlarged its function providing an after-care service for the mentally ill, staffing out-patient clinics with the consultant psychiatrist, and staffing our own follow-up clinics at Richmond Terrace, Shelton.

Southern Junior Centre—1 Supervisor, 8 Assistant Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

Adult Training Centre—1 Supervisor (male), 1 Senior Instructor, 4 female and 6 male instructors.

1 Home Teacher.

### Training of Staff

One male instructor was away on the N.A.M.H. diploma course of training for instructors at Adult Training Centres, and one female teacher was on the N.A.M.H. course of training for teachers at Junior Centres. One assistant mental welfare officer is now taking a course of training leading to the National Certificate in Social Work.

### Co-ordination with other Bodies

Co-operation is maintained with the Regional Hospital Board and Local Hospital Management Committee, and with the Local Medical Committee. There is no joint use of medical staff between the Local Authority and Hospital Management Committee but discussions take place between the relevant officers to ensure co-ordination of present and future Local Authority Schemes for the development of the Mental Health Services.

There is a close working relationship between the Medical staff of Stallington Hall Hospital, St. Edward's Hospital and the Psychiatric Unit at the City General Hospital and the Local Authority Social Workers, both through working together at out-patients clinics and visiting patients in hospital.

Towards the end of the year plans were being made between the Superintendent and Consultant Psychiatrists of St. Edward's Hospital and the Medical Officer of Health and officers of this Authority to arrange meetings to discuss an even closer working relationship to that already established and for the Mental Welfare Officers to have a more direct contact with the in-patient to acquire rapport prior to discharge. It is hoped these plans will be put into operation early in the New Year resulting in a greater increase for social work care of the hospital in-patient.

Throughout the year liaison with other social agencies was increased. In particular the National Assistance Board have referred many cases for help. As these cases usually have a long history of instability and look as though they may remain unemployable they are a challenge to our society. Work with each case of this nature is demanding and time consuming, but each is capable of gaining something from the relationship and the family may be saved from years of misery and financial hardship by this effort expended.

Similarly close liaison is kept with the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour. In particular the D.R.O.s have been helpful in placing a number of our subnormals. The D.R.O.s will seek advice from the Service about clients so that the best placement may be found for him.

Where it is found that a Social Worker from another social agency is involved with a family referred to the Mental Health Service there will be immediate discussion to avoid overlap of function and waste of precious time and scarce skills.

### **Psychiatric Centre**

This clinic continues in operation and during the year 813 patients were seen at 86 sessions. Dr. Crowley, Medical Superintendent, Stallington Hall Hospital also used it regularly on a sessional basis throughout the year.

The value to the mentally ill patient is that he continues to see the doctor who treated him in hospital but in a community setting and a social worker is present to help him resettle in the community.

Dr. Crowley's help with problems relating to subnormal patients is invaluable. In addition to his consultation and advice, he is able to give added support to parents whose children await admission to Stallington Hall Hospital.

### **Psychiatric Social Club**

This club is staffed by Mental Welfare Officers. It is of immense value to the patient in that he is allowed to participate in social activities in a friendly and understanding atmosphere, knowing that the social worker is near at hand should his help be required. Usually patients will gradually cease to attend as they become well enough to take up interests in a normal setting, but there are a few who, once they have joined, feel happy and secure in the environment and their weekly outing to the Social Club is their only social contact to which they look forward. Attendances are between 20 and 25 at each meeting.



## Care and After-Care Service

Only a few years ago the patients who were referred to Local Authority social workers tended to be chronic psychiatric cases where very little could be done but watch a deteriorating situation and eventually re-admit the patient to hospital. To-day the picture is quite different. While there are chronic patients to be helped, the social workers have greater skills to offer and continue to acquire new knowledge on how to help these patients. On the other hand there are fewer patients becoming chronic and the discharge rate from the hospitals increases. There is a realisation, for instance, that behind many an attempted suicide lies a social problem susceptible to case-work skills.

There is a greater awareness of the mental health content in many problems presented by adolescents. As a result the nature of the work undertaken by the social workers has widened and calls for greater skills. Generally the demands made upon the service have increased.

## Out-patient clinics

The Psychiatric Social Workers and Mental Welfare Officers continue to attend these clinics to take social histories and help clients and their relatives with their problems. A large percentage of all follow-up work in the Service arises from these clinics thus again showing a gradual awareness of the public for help with mental health problems. There are nine out-patient clinics each week.

## Subnormality

Although the Mental Health Act, 1959 repealed the provisions of Statutory Supervision for subnormals the Local Authority continues to provide a service of a very high standard for caring for subnormals in the community.

The Local Education Authority continues to notify those children deemed "unsuitable for education at school" and most subsequently attend the Junior Centre. School leavers thought to be in need of care or guidance on leaving school continue to be referred but the formality of making a statutory report is no longer necessary. As in the past the mental welfare Officer gives support to both the subnormal person and his family, helping to find work where possible or simply teaching the subnormal person how to use the social services when in need.

We are fortunate in being able to place most of the higher grade subnormals in employment. When a person falls out of work the Adult Training Centre provides a useful service in keeping the individual in the community, yet offering some form of training and occupation until such time as he can again be assimilated into open industry.

## Guardianship

It has not been found necessary to use the provision of Guardianship under the Mental Health Act.

## Hostels

The new purpose built hostel for 24 working subnormal men became fully operational early in the New Year and has been used to capacity throughout. The demand for this hostel has been as expected and it is found more residents could be placed, especially of the short term stay case, if extra accommodation was available. In the main the residents soon settle in the homely atmosphere and also enjoy the recreational facilities.

The female hostel was again used to full capacity and as with the male hostel experience has shown over the past year that extra accommodation would be useful for the short term stay case.



*Mental Health Service Hostel for Males.*

## MENTAL ILLNESS

Admissions to Psychiatric hospitals arranged by Mental Welfare Officers showing a comparison between 1959, 1962, 1963 and 1964. 1959 was the last full year of the provision of the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts 1890 - 1930, now replaced by the Mental Health Act, 1959.

		1959	1962	1963	1964
Compulsory admissions	..	314	289	227	189
Informal	.. ..	199	313	276	287

## Care and After-Care Service

Visits to patient's homes	..	1,883	1,789	2,830
Clinical interviews	.. ..	1,752	897	999
Subnormals - home visits	..	1,389	1,048	1,027



It will be noticed that there has again been a decrease in the total of hospital admission, mainly of the compulsory patient and a large increase of visits to the patients homes. These figures tend to prove the value of the Community Psychiatric Service in diminishing the hospital admission rate.

### **Sources of Referral**

Family doctors referred the greater proportion of all new cases during the year and with the closer liaison now established with many of the practices within the city, there has been a noticeable increase in the request for social work care.

Out-patient Departments remain an important area for requests to arrange hospital treatment and together with the hospital in-treatments form the majority of referrals for community care.

Relatives and other social work agencies have close contact with the Department and many enquiries originate from these sources.

Co-operation between Police and the Mental Welfare Officers continues at a high level and of the requests made many are for advice to resolve immediate problems which may not necessitate hospital admission.

## **SOUTHERN JUNIOR CENTRE**

This Centre takes mental subnormal children from the age of 5 up to about 16 years.

The children are classified as far as possible according to their ability and there has been a considerable improvement in the scope and type of training provided and work done. At the end of 1964 there were 89 children on the register. The average attendance for the year was 73.

The children are brought to the Centre by special bus and receive their morning milk and mid-day meal at the Centre. The children attend from 9-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m.

### **Training**

Activities in the daily programme at the Centre include training in handwork, physical education, sense-training, social and habit-training, music, free expression and games. Garden and greenhouse work is done by the older boys. Educational visits of observation and nature rambles in which the older children take part are also made.

### **Open Day**

At the annual Open Day, a display of work done by the children including embroidery, basket-work, leather-work and rugs, etc. was very successful. The opportunity was given to parents and others interested to see the children at their ordinary daily tasks, and various displays and percussion band performances were given.

### **Outing**

The annual Summer Outing again took the form of a very enjoyable visit to Rhyl. This took place in July and was attended by the children, staff, parents and several committee members.

## **Holiday**

35 children were sent to the Y.M.C.A. Hostel at Scarborough for a holiday of one week during June. Few of them would have had a holiday by any other means. They were accompanied and supervised by five members of the Centre Staff and one helper, and all had a very enjoyable holiday. The Parent-Teacher Association kindly donated £35 towards holiday expenses.

## **Harvest Festival**

The annual Harvest Festival Service was held at the Centre during October and was conducted by the Rev. C. R. Ollier, Vicar of Fenton Parish Church. The children helped to decorate the main Hall in which the service was held, and, as usual, sang suitable hymns. The lesson was read by a member of the Staff. Gifts of fruit etc. brought by the children were afterwards sent to a local home for the aged.

## **Christmas Party and Concert**

The Christmas Party was held on 10th December at the Centre and the concert in which most of the children took part, was also held at the Centre on the 16th December, 1964. Father Christmas again paid a visit and each child received a gift off the Christmas tree.

## **Staff Training**

One member of Staff attended a week's refresher course at Selly Oak, Birmingham, organised by the National Association for Mental Health. The Supervisor attended a one day refresher course on Epilepsy at Hanley on the 28th May, 1965. It was organised by the British Epilepsy Association.

## **ADULT TRAINING CENTRE, SHELTON**

The Adult Training Centre caters for the mentally subnormal and socially inadequate persons over the age of 16 years. Some, in addition to a lower than normal intelligence, have other handicaps such as epilepsy, paralysis, deafness, speech defects and behaviour problems. Occasionally carefully selected former mentally ill patients are admitted for a period of training and rehabilitation. The common denominator of all is the inability to lead an independent existence in the community.

The trainee's attendance is voluntary. They receive a pocket money allowance of 5/- per week, this can be increased to 30/- per week according to progress made. This is a form of incentive which teaches in a practical way the concept of effort and achievement related to rewards. There is also a bonus scheme in operation whereby one-fifth of money earned on contract work is paid in addition to the pocket money allowance.

A five day week is worked from Monday to Friday, commencing at 9-15 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. A free lunch is provided each day and they are transported to and from the Centre each day to points convenient to their homes. They also receive four weeks paid holiday each year.

Since the Centre opened in December, 1961, there has been a steady increase in the number of trainees attending.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1961	73	47	120
1962	93	65	158
1963	98	74	172
1964	101	82	183

Included in this year's total of 183, 28 are chargeable to Staffs. County Council.

During the year 15 males and seven females were placed in regular employment. This brings the total of trainees placed in the last three years to 47. The gross weekly wage of these trainees varies between £6 10s. 0d. to £15 0s. 0d. The length of time spent attending the Centre by these trainees varied between one month to 12 years. These figures are most encouraging and do prove – contrary to popular belief – that with the right kind of training in a supportive environment, it is possible to train some of these handicapped people to become useful productive members of the community.

We do accept the fact that a large proportion of the trainees because of their severe handicap will never be able to follow competitive employment. For these we provide facilities for interesting occupational activities, social and simple habit training, which enables them to work and learn at their own speed in a sheltered environment. We regard the happiness and well being of these of paramount importance.

#### TRAINING

A comprehensive form of training is given to the trainees which is designed to achieve maximum development of their potentialities and capabilities. A period is set aside each day for the teaching of a simple sight vocabulary, telling the time, coinage, social and habit training. A wide variety of working activities are in progress which gives the trainees the opportunity of acquiring skills and techniques in the use of hand tools, power tools and other industrial machinery. Every effort is made to create an industrial environment so that the trainee is not wholly unprepared when he or she enters full time employment.

#### WORKING ACTIVITIES

To simulate actual factory working conditions many outwork contracts were undertaken. These included the dismantling of obsolete telephone equipment; assembly of television components; packing car cleaning requisites; assembling cardboard partitions and boxes; making sand wads for shot firing; packing publicity literature and printing record cards for the Health Department.

Other work done during the year included boot and shoe repairing; the manufacture of link mat parts; laundry for the Male Hostel and Junior Occupation Centre; and concrete blocks for the City Works Department.

The woodwork section had a very busy year constructing many items of furniture, thousands of seed boxes for the Parks Department, several gross stools and basket bases for the Workshops for the Blind; turning laminated wooden bowls out of scrap wood; making interwoven fencing and cutting up scrap wood for firewood.

Specialised training in pottery decorating techniques, gardening and domestic science subjects was also given.

With this wide variety of work it was possible to train and occupy all the trainees regardless of their limitations in some form of productive activity, and also to teach them work discipline and pride in a job well done.

#### STAFF TRAINING

One instructor was seconded to the National Association for Mental Health Course for Adult Training Centre Staff at Birmingham.

One instructress attended the National Association for Mental Health Refresher Course held in Selly Oak, Birmingham.

#### HOLIDAYS

A total of 120 trainees went for a week's holiday this year free of charge. 50 girls, in two parties of 25, went to Rhyl on weeks ending the 10th and 17th July where they stayed at the Y.W.C.A. Hostel. Two parties of boys totalling 70 also went to Scarborough on weeks ending the 3rd and 10th of July. They were accommodated at the Y.M.C.A. Hostel. All the parties were favoured with warm sunny weather and the trainees thoroughly enjoyed their holiday.

#### ANNUAL DAY OUTING

The trainees, staff and helpers went to Rhyl on the 1st of June for their annual outing. The party was accompanied by Alderman Mrs. B. E. Meakin and Alderman and Mrs. W. Bailey. Although the weather was cool and windy the trainees enjoyed the outing.

#### PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION OUTING

All the trainees and staff spent a very pleasant day at Chester Zoo on Thursday, 11th June. This outing was organised and paid for by the Parent-Teacher Association.

#### OPEN DAY

The Centre's annual Open Day was held on Wednesday, 22nd November. Once again it was very well attended by parents and interested members of the public.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Alderman and Mrs. J. E. Hulme, together with Alderman W. Bailey and Alderman Mrs. B. E. Meakin were present and made a tour of the Centre.

#### CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES

The Trainees' Christmas Party was held on Tuesday, 15th December. After a turkey and pork lunch they were entertained with a film show. During the party Alderman W. Bailey and Alderman Mrs. B. E. Meakin presented each trainee with a small present.

#### PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

During the year a total of £360 was donated to the Centre to provide for outing and other amenities.

#### VISITORS

A total of 308 visitors were shown round the Centre in 1964. This total does not include Open Day visitors.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE, 1964

During the current year 105,580 patients were carried and 474,040 miles were covered at an average of 4.4 miles per patient carried.

The highest number of patients carried in any one day was 466 on 20th April, and the figure for the highest mileage in any one day was 2,041 on 20th April.

### Staff

At the end of the year there were 75 members of staff, viz.:—

- 1 Ambulance Officer
- 1 Deputy Ambulance Officer
- 1 Control Officer
- 1 Assistant Control Officer (Operational)
- 1 Assistant Control Officer (Administrative)
- 1 Shorthand Typist
- 1 Clerk/Telephonist
- 1 Junior Clerk
- 3 Section Leaders
- 2 Deputy Section Leaders
- 58 Male Driver/Attendants
- 3 Female Driver/Attendants
- 1 Labourer

### Vehicles

One new stretcher ambulance, one small dual purpose ambulance and one sitting case car, all of which were additions to the vehicle strength were purchased during the year.

The vehicle strength at the end of the year was:

- 4 Daimler stretcher ambulances
- 5 Dennis stretcher ambulances
- 6 Bedford stretcher ambulances (including ambulance 10)  
Infectious
- 11 Bedford sitting (dual purpose) ambulances
- 1 Humber sitting case car
- 3 Austin sitting case cars

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30  
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### Long Distance Travel Road/Rail

There is no limit to the extent of travel of the City Ambulance Service vehicles. The patients' needs are met whether residing in, or visiting, the City area.

Where patients have to be transported over long distances, preference is given to rail travel, providing the doctor in charge of the case is in agreement.



The Ambulance Service make all rail transport arrangements. The best available times of trains are obtained (through trains, if possible) and compartments or seats are reserved as necessary. Everything possible is done to ensure that patients are able to travel with the greatest degree of safety and comfort free of charge.

During this year arrangements were made for 79 patients to travel by rail compared with 115 last year.

### **Training**

All members of the operational staff and officers of the administrative staff retain their efficiency in First Aid by passing a re-examination each year set by the S.J.A.B. and the B.R.C.S.

Four new members joined the Service during the year and completed a special post entry training syllabus, including Civil Defence.

The Service was represented at the 11th Annual Regional Competition of the National Association of Ambulance Officers, when a team (two members) competed. The Competition was held at Smethwick on Sunday, 31st May.

The Service (Works) Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade entered a team (four members) in the Stoke and District Corps Competition which was held at Heron Cross Schools, Fenton on Sunday, 19th January.

### **Annual Inspection of Personnel and Vehicles**

On 14th July the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress (Ald. and Mrs. J. E. Hulme) visited the Ambulance Station and inspected the Ambulance personnel and vehicles. The Lord Mayor also presented the "Barker Cup" to the winning team of the Station Competition, and distributed "Safe Driving" awards to members of the operational staff.

### **Communication System**

Due to the ever increasing demands made on the Service it was found necessary to increase the number of mobile radio receiving/transmitting sets by three during the year.

The number of fixed and mobile stations are as follows:—

- 2 Fixed Stations
- 1 Remote Control Unit
- 30 Mobile Stations

Vehicles have been fitted with radio sets since July, 1950.

There are four main line telephones, an emergency (999) line, incoming calls only, and direct lines with the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary, the City General Hospital, Police Headquarters Information Room and the Public Health Department.

All 29 ambulance vehicles are equipped with radio receiving/transmitting sets.

### Analgesia Outfits

12 gas and air (analgesia) outfits are stored and maintained at the Ambulance Depot and are available for midwives on request.

943 requests were received from local midwives for gas and air outfits as compared with 1,146 last year.

### Midwives Night Duty Rota

All requests for the service of midwives at night time are made through the Ambulance Service. This has been arranged so as to reduce the number of calls made by the patient's relatives when trying to contact a midwife. It also means that midwives can be on duty on a rota system instead of being on call every night. On receipt of such calls the Ambulance Service contacts the midwife on duty according to the rota and details as to where her services are needed are passed on to her.

During the past year 1,419 calls were dealt with by the Ambulance Service Control Staff during the hours of 6 p.m. to 7 a.m.

### Civil Defence (Ambulance and First Aid Section)

There are seven Home Office School trained and three Locally trained Civil Defence Instructors in the Ambulance Service. These instructors have given instruction (Civil Defence Standard, Advanced and First Aid) to members of the Stoke-on-Trent Civil Defence Corps.

### Summary of figures for 1964:—

Number of patients carried:—

Monthly totals:—

January	..	..	..	..	..	9,087
February	..	..	..	..	..	8,532
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	8,292
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,214
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	8,763
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,130
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,487
August ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,085
September	..	..	..	..	..	8,390
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,326
November	..	..	..	..	..	9,174
December	..	..	..	..	..	9,100

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105,580

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Types of cases:—

Home Accidents	..	..	..	..	477
Home Illnesses	..	..	..	..	306
Street Accidents	..	..	..	..	1,449
Street Illnesses	..	..	..	..	306
Works Accidents	..	..	..	..	486
Works Illnesses	..	..	..	..	135
Emergency and Urgent cases	..	..	..	..	4,971
Other cases carried	..	..	..	..	97,450
					<hr/> 105,580 <hr/>

Mileage covered (Monthly totals):—

January	..	..	..	..	..	41,559
February	..	..	..	..	..	38,258
March	..	..	..	..	..	39,482
April	..	..	..	..	..	40,748
May	..	..	..	..	..	40,433
June	..	..	..	..	..	39,961
July	..	..	..	..	..	39,970
August	..	..	..	..	..	33,899
September	..	..	..	..	..	38,558
October	..	..	..	..	..	40,380
November	..	..	..	..	..	40,020
December	..	..	..	..	..	40,772
						<hr/>
						474,040

Yearly Totals

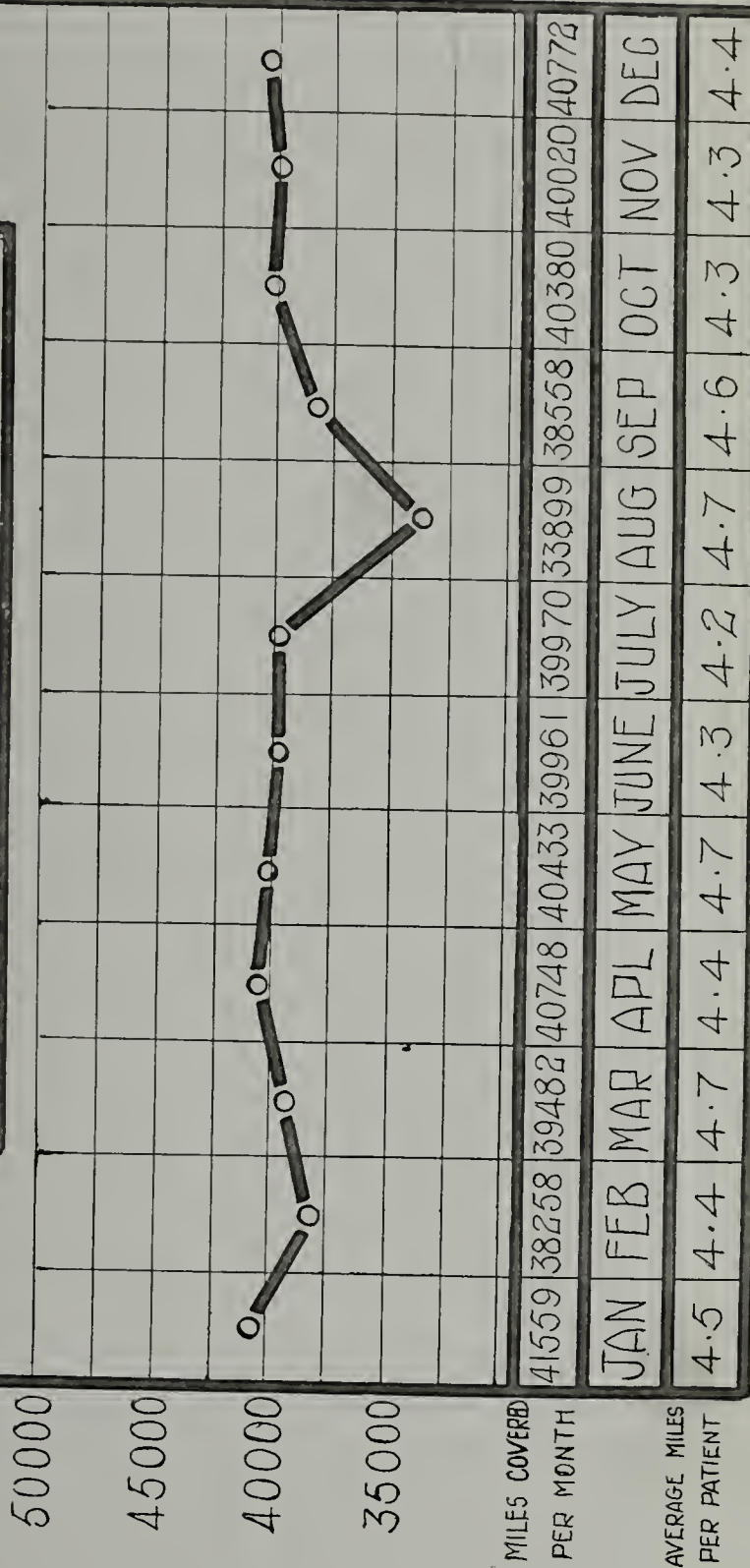
		<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Average Miles per Patient</i>
1948 (5th July to 31st Dec.)		9,287	83,972	9.0
1949	.. ..	33,993	275,465	8.1
1950	.. ..	46,841	308,111	6.5
1951	.. ..	57,524	342,709	5.9
1952	.. ..	63,798	360,082	5.6
1953	.. ..	72,897	379,725	5.2
1954	.. ..	78,203	389,972	4.9
1955	.. ..	77,767	398,014	5.1
1956	.. ..	78,001	394,631	5.0
1957	.. ..	73,522	378,278	5.2
1958	.. ..	79,006	401,980	5.0
1959	.. ..	82,791	416,628	5.0
1960	.. ..	93,789	437,798	4.7
1961	.. ..	99,220	454,885	4.6
1962	.. ..	110,520	468,353	4.3
1963	.. ..	106,626	461,217	4.3
1964	.. ..	105,580	474,040	4.4
		<hr/> 1,269,365 <hr/>	<hr/> 6,425,860 <hr/>	<hr/> 5.01 <hr/>

1964

CITY OF STOKE ON TRENT AMBULANCE SERVICE

1964

# MILEAGE COVERED MONTHLY

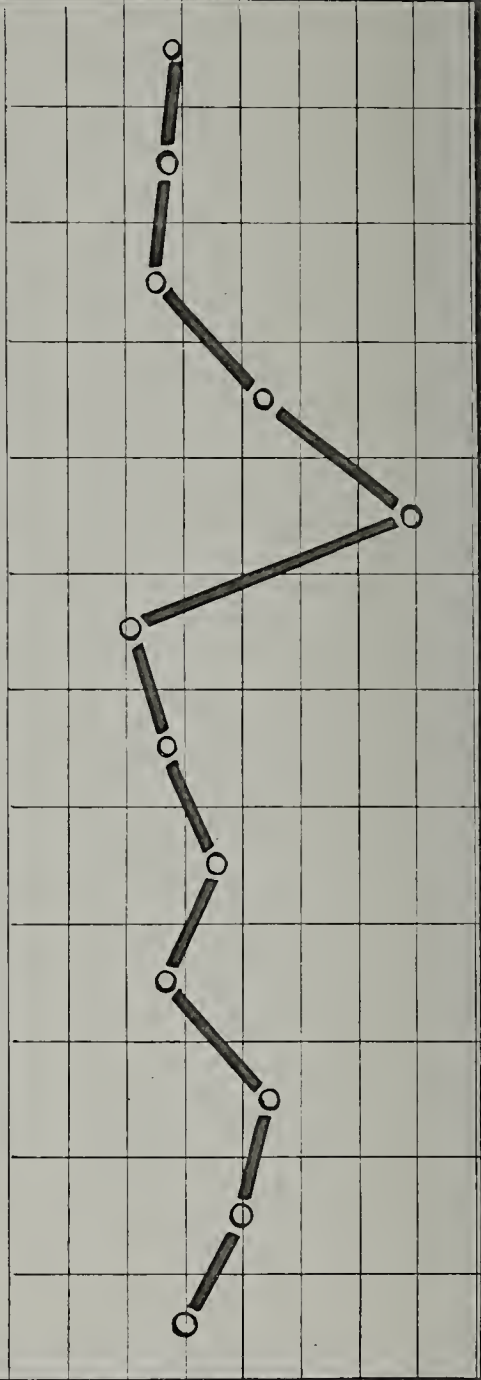


# CITY OF STOKE ON TRENT AMBULANCE SERVICE

1964

1964

## PATIENTS CARRIED MONTHLY



PATS. CARRIED PER MONTH

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

AVERAGE MILES



PART 4

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NURSING HOMES

CREMATORIUM

PUBLIC MORTUARY

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

## NURSING HOMES

Staffordshire Nurses Institution, Stamer House Convalescent and Rest Home, Oxford Street, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent is registered under Section 187 of the Public Health Act 1936 as a Nursing Home to accommodate twenty-four persons. Regular inspections of this Nursing Home are carried out by the officers concerned.

## CREMATION

The Stoke-on-Trent Crematorium is under the management of the City Council and is situated in the grounds of the Carmountside Cemetery on the main Stoke-on-Trent to Leek road.

During 1964, 2,120 cremations were carried out, as compared with 2,148 in 1963. During the same period, 2,010 interments took place in the City Cemeteries as compared with 2,121 in 1963.

## PUBLIC MORTUARY

The only Public Mortuary in use is situated at Hinde Street, Hanley. During 1964, 406 bodies were received at the Mortuary and 397 Post Mortems carried out.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

No proceedings were taken under Section 47 of these Acts during the year.

PART 5

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ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

RAINFALL



# ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES OF THE CITY

## Chief Public Health Inspector's Report on:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955	FACTORIES ACTS, 1961
STOKE-ON-TRENT CORPORATION ACTS, 1923, 1928, 1935	PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - 1961
SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 - 1958	PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
HOUSING ACTS, 1957 - 1964	DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950
SHOPS ACT, 1950	AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE) PROVISIONS ACT, 1956
HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954	CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956
RENT RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920 - 1939	NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960
MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT	CARAVANS, SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960
RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951	LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, 1962
PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951	LICENSING ACT, 1961
SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACTS, 1954 - 1958	MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963
FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926	OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963
	THE ANIMAL BOARDING ESTAB- LISHMENT ACT, 1963

## General Comments.

1964 saw reasonably good progress maintained in all sections of the environmental health services for which the Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible to the Medical Officer of Health. Work has continued to increase with the flow of new legislation and regulations concerning public health. The wide scope of the work relating to Public Health can be seen by perusing the lists of Acts at the head of this section of the report.

Food premises in the area continue to improve. Plans relating to this type of premises which were submitted to the City Surveyor for bye law approval were examined and necessary amendments to conform to the Food Hygiene Regulations suggested. Consultations with Architects and Management are on the increase, more and more we are being recognised as the people with the "know how" on matters relating to food hygiene and equipment.

During the past year the Department has continued to render valuable services to the Licensing Justices in respect of hygiene at licensed premises within the City. The Department is not only concerned with food hygiene at such premises, but also with the implementation of the requirements of the Public Health Act with regard to the provision of sanitary accommodation. In general, the owners of licensed premises have co-operated with this Department admirably in attempting to secure a much higher standard, and it is pleasing to record that from the point of view of structural cleanliness, licensed premises are generally satisfactory.

The occurrence in a large northern City of a serious outbreak of typhoid fever resulted in attention being drawn to the risk of infection through the consumption of canned meat suspected to be contaminated. This resulted in a considerable amount of work being done to trace canned meat from suspected consignments. Some quantity of this canned meat was discovered in shops and warehouses in the City, and was segregated for further investigation and subsequent disposal. This outbreak highlights the difficulties which are met in the realm of food hygiene when cooked meats are handled in shops. The cooked meat is itself an admirable means of transmitting food infections. The machines on which this meat is cut are difficult to clean and the cleansing of them is often seriously neglected. In addition to this, the meat itself is often, quite unnecessarily, handled by shop assistants who have been inadequately trained in food hygiene. A single contaminated can, may by these means, result in the spread of contamination to much other foodstuff. The storage facilities for cooked meats which have been sliced and exposed for sale in shops leaves very much to be desired. In many shops there is still insufficient refrigerated accommodation for this type of meat, and retailers are often oblivious to the possible dangers of contamination in the handling of this type of commodity.

In post-war years the use of synthetic detergents and sterilising agents has become commonplace. In many instances these are used quite indiscriminately and wastefully, and often their employment leads to a completely false sense of security by the user. It is felt that the time is now ripe for some official action to be taken with regard to detergents and sterilisers, whether used singly or in combination, so as to ensure that the containers in which they are sold are properly marked with instructions, which will ensure that the users have sufficient information to use the product in the right manner for the proper purpose.

One can now report on the first year's operation of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. These came into force on the 1st October, 1963 and had the effect of making meat inspection compulsory. Whereas in the past, the Department carried out a 100% meat inspection service without any legal obligation to do so, under these Regulations it now becomes a legal requirement. Meat traders have to submit the carcasses and offals of all animals slaughtered to a thorough examination, on completion of which the carcasses are stamped by the Authority to signify that the animal has been inspected. This service requires the complete co-operation of all parties concerned, and the Department is happy to report that there has been full understanding and co-operation from the meat traders operating in the City.

The continued improvement in animal health over the past year has been maintained. The reason for this is mainly two-fold, whereas in days gone-by animals were allowed to survive, often without veterinary care until their useful life was at an end, today legislation subjects them to periodic examination by veterinarians. Diseased and poor quality carcasses, totally unsuitable for human consumption, that were produced from worn-out animals have now been eliminated. Early treatment of disease and eradication of tuberculous cattle under the Tuberculosis (Reactor) Order ensures a higher grade animal entering the market and subsequently the butcher's shop.

Swine Fever Regulations have had the effect of removing from the market all pigs that have been in direct contact with others suffering from swine fever, and the same ruthless policy that exists for foot and mouth disease is now in force for swine fever. Producers are encouraged, by payment of full compensation, to report all symptoms of disease in herds to the Ministry of Agriculture and should the disease be confirmed all the pigs, including contacts, are slaughtered and their carcasses destroyed.

Allied to the eradication of disease on the present-day method of concentrated feeding, cattle are still fed and reared under hygienic conditions to produce a first-class carcass of beef within the short period of ten to twelve months.

## Slum Clearance

In 1964, discussions with officials of the City Architect's Planning and Reconstruction Department took place concerning problems in the case of slum clearance orders then being put forward. These areas are understandably now much smaller in extent and more widely scattered. The problems of carrying out redevelopment on a properly organised basis are becoming increasingly difficult.

It was decided to consider the possibility of using the alternative powers of compulsory purchase available to Local Authorities under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1962, with a view to making available cleared areas of bad layout or obsolete development on a comprehensive basis so that worthwhile redevelopment schemes can be accomplished.

The preparation of a scheme of comprehensive development requires our advice in assessing the future length of the life of the old dwelling houses within the area; this plays a most important part in the phasing and programming of a redevelopment scheme.

During the year, reviews of houses were carried out in three areas of the City. At Goldenhill, a complete survey of the whole area and scheduled life of the houses was prepared, and an improvement area for comprehensive treatment, (in accordance with the Housing Act, 1964) is now proceeding in this area.

This Act places the duty on Local Authorities to carry out surveys and to define improvement areas, suitable for comprehensive treatment. A Ministry circular emphasises that area improvement is something more than a means of providing amenities in individual houses: it is part of the process of Urban renewal. Local Authorities should, therefore, consider all the measures that are open to them to fit areas for the requirements of modern living and for improving the quality of the environment - for example, the provision of new street furniture, tree planting, more parking facilities and better open spaces.

## Caravans

The present position with regard to caravans in the City is as follows:

One caravan site is licensed for use temporarily by constructional workers. Of the number of site licences granted conditionally, whilst work has been carried out, none of them had, at the end of 1964, satisfied the standard laid down by the Council. One site operator was taken before the Stipendiary Magistrate for non-compliance with the standard laid down for his site. The Stipendiary, after hearing the evidence, gave a conditional discharge, the defendant to be brought before him again in six months if the necessary work had not been carried out. The condition of these sites, as a whole, has not improved, most of the caravans have been removed from one site which we understand has been sold and incorporated in a building scheme. The site owners of the land are finding their efforts unrewarding, and it is expected that more sites will cease to exist for caravans.

The problem faced by these permanent caravan sites is minor in comparison with the problems which are found in dealing with the itinerant caravan dweller. In the year under review the position worsened, 47 instances were reported to the City Surveyor of caravans being parked illegally on sites within the City boundary. The City Surveyor's staff are finding it increasingly difficult to deal with these itinerant people, who, after eviction, appear again and again on other sites in the City. It is considered, by all officials concerned with this problem, that the law should be amended to enforce the observation of civilised standards amongst these people who insist on "living" on any open, unfenced land, irrespective of water supply and other basic facilities.

Mention has been made in previous reports to the potential source of infection and disease from the continuance of "squatting" on any land. These people usually have modern, mobile caravans. I understand that there is no difficulty in enforcing licen-ing requirements with their vehicles. I am of the opinion that absolute prohibition by law of the use of any land, without the owner's permission and the Council's consent, would solve this problem.

Existing exemption for members of the Showman's Guild and other associations should continue as these people are always keen to conform to our requirements.

### **Circuses, Fun fairs**

During the year, two small circuses and a fun fair were held on privately owned land in the City, and a Home and Food Exhibition in Hanley Park which, being on Council land, enabled us to arrange an agreement between the Corporation and the Exhibition Organisers, setting out a series of conditions to satisfy public health requirements.

Whilst large circuses and fun fairs always make prior arrangements to satisfy our requirements, these smaller concerns very often commence site operations without reference to us. This can be most unsatisfactory, especially in the provision of sanitary accommodation for patrons. Proceedings were taken against a small circus proprietor for offences against the provisions in bye-laws for the good rule and government of the City of Stoke-on-Trent. He was fined a total of £10 on two offences.



Much concern is felt by householders living close to sites used for fun fairs and circuses. I am informed that there are some 1,600 acres of derelict land in the City. It should, therefore, be possible to use some land, well away from dwellings; the site to have an impervious, well drained area, sanitary accommodation etc. to cater for these "Wakes" and similar festivities.

## Drains

For many years the City of Stoke-on-Trent has had excellent provisions for the unstopping of obstructed drains. As long ago as 1928, private act legislation was introduced to enable the Corporation to remove obstructions from drains after giving 24 hours' notice to the owner or occupier of the premises. Even general act legislation as late as 1961 does not afford such a quick remedy. Increasingly, in the last few years, private owners have found it difficult to get speedy service from their contractors and have depended more and more on the service provided by the Corporation. The City Surveyor's Department has, for many years, provided the workmen to unstop drains detected by this Department, and this arrangement continues. Recently, an arrangement was reached whereby the minimum charge would be imposed in respect of the removal of obstructions from drainage, but with the increasing administrative cost of recovering these charges it was decided for an experimental period in 1965, that the removal of obstructions from drains, costing less than £5, would be carried out by the Corporation free of charge.

It will be recalled that in 1962 a nuisance existed at the Southern end of the City, by reason of the evolution of hydrogen sulphide from high sulphate material deposited in a worked-out clay pit. After strenuous efforts by the owners of the tip and this Department the nuisance was brought under control.

No further trouble is expected from the tip, which is now being worked at two levels to eliminate the water-logged area as quickly as possible.

The Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963, came into operation on the 1st January, 1964, and provides for a system of licencing and inspection by local authorities of any establishment at which a business of providing accommodation for cats and dogs is carried on. Provision is made to ensure that suitable accommodation, food, drink and bedding material is provided and that the animals are exercised at suitable intervals. The Act also requires precautions to prevent the spread of infections or contagious disease and for the protection of the animals in case of fire.

Five premises were licensed during the year. Holiday periods are found to be the time when these establishments receive most business, but none of them is used to accommodation capacity.

Under the old Shops Act and under the new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act the trade of hairdresser is regarded as being a retail trade, and it may be a surprising, but nevertheless true fact, that the hairdressing establishment is the second-most common trade in this City. In recent years there has been a very marked increase in the number of hairdressing establishments, particularly those dealing with ladies hair-

dressings. These establishments can, of course, be focal points for the spread of infection, and the control that is available to deal with them is contained within the Public Health Acts, the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act (if there are employees). The Council has powers, under local Acts and under the Public Health Act, 1961, to make bye-laws in respect of hairdressers. The position is being examined to see whether such bye-laws would be of value in this City, as they could be used as a means of controlling the hygienic practices of the operators in hairdressing salons. The hairdressers themselves have, for many years, had a vigilant and active trade organisation, which has been concerned to raise standards, and their efforts helped to obtain the Hairdressers' Registration Act which will require a proper training for future entrants to the profession. In view of the developments in this sphere of activity, it is obvious that in the future much greater attention will need to be paid to these establishments.

### **OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963**

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 came into force on 1st August, 1964 after the registration provisions had been in operation since the 1st May. One of the requirements of the Act is the compilation of a statutory report which has to be issued each year in respect of work carried out under the Act. The following comments are, therefore, the Statutory Report under this Act and outline the activities which have taken place.

It is not very often that in the sphere of environmental health a measure as important as the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 comes into force and its administration begins. The new Act brings within the control of the Factory Inspectorate and the Local Authority the working conditions of a very large number of non-industrial workers, and although not all of these workers are catered for this Act is without question an important step forward in the protection of the health and the promotion of the welfare and safety of the workers in offices and shops throughout the land. The Act has not only widened the area of control of working conditions but it has also seen the breaking up of the functions of the Shops Act, 1950. The health and welfare provisions of this latter Act are now embodied in the new measure leaving the 1950 Shops Act to deal with opening hours and allied matters. The new Act has, however, very much widened the scope of the protection afforded to the shop worker and now for the first time the legal protection which has for many years been extended to the factory worker is now given to the non-industrial worker. This reflects the fact that in shops and offices there is the increasing use of machinery and that in the larger size of units the standard of amenities and welfare facilities needs to be prescribed.

The new Act contains provisions for the registration of premises to which the statute applies. The total number of premises registered with the local authority at the end of the year was 1,677. (See Table 30 in Form O.S.R. 14 appended). This is believed to be a figure much lower than it should be and when the survey of the premises controlled by the

Act is carried out very many unregistered premises will, almost certainly be found. The publicity regarding registration was by no means as effective as local authorities were led to understand it would be.

Public Health Departments throughout the land will, of course, be quite used to dealing with the major provisions of the Act relating to health and welfare but what have proved to be completely new functions are the control of dangerous machinery and practices and the investigation of accidents. 17 accidents were reported to the local authority in the period under review. Most of these came from large concerns and firms with multiple branches who have obviously studied the implications of the new legislation. An analysis of the accidents reported will be found in Table 28 in the appendix.

If the publicity in respect of registration was not as effective as it might have been the Ministry has made a most strenuous effort to give local authorities ample information and guidance in the working of the Act. There has been produced a most comprehensive range of circulars and instructions designed to give the maximum assistance to those actually carrying out the field work and to secure as nearly as possible a uniform standard of administration while leaving local authorities ample scope for dealing with the local situation in their own way.

With the onset of this new activity in the sphere of environmental hygiene it was felt important to gather first of all a picture of the situation so that the main efforts could be directed first to those points which called for the earliest attention. This attitude is justified by the fact that with a depleted staff the available inspectors must be used to the best advantage. At the first stages of registration which began in May, 1964, it was therefore decided to ask all concerns registering with the local authority to complete a simple enquiry form and return it. This enquiry form asked for particulars of the premises occupied in respect of such things as sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, cloakrooms, meals accommodation, the provision of thermometers and first aid outfits and the ventilation of the building. These forms were, of course, marked as being confidential and the response to this postal survey was most encouraging. Some 1,575 forms were sent out and 1,261 returned. Only in one case was there a direct refusal to supply the information though as will be seen some forms were not returned. Some forms, too, were sent back in such a way that they could not be identified and were thus useless. An analysis of the returned forms showed that serious attempts had been made to provide accurate information and the forms showed the following results.

Table 27

Premises apparently complying with the Act and Regulations ..	180
Premises with minor contraventions .. .. .	633
Premises with major contraventions .. .. .	422
Forms with indeterminate information .. .. .	36
TOTAL .. ..	1,261



The information thus gained is now available for the arrangement of priorities in inspection in the initial survey of the premises within the scope of the Act.

The initial work which has been carried out under the Act in the first few months of its operation has been largely concentrated on inspections of Food premises to which the Act applies and to the new shops and offices which are in the course of erection within the City. The department has a most important involvement in food hygiene and food shops are numerically the most common type of shops so that this initial work is a logical combination of the two functions. At the time of the onset of the Act there were a number of major and minor schemes of redevelopment in the City, these developments containing many shop and office units. Most of the plans for these developments were passed, and work started on their construction before the Act was in force or before the standards set out in the regulations were known. It was thus considered important to spend considerable time on these projects to ensure their compliance with the Act prior to occupation. As these premises are not registerable until occupied the number of visits paid to them and the interviews given to contractors and architects is not shown in the statistical summary in Table 30 of Form O.S.R. 14 attached, but a total of 170 visits and interviews was made. Many of these were very lengthy as the supervision of such building works is necessarily time consuming. The plans submitted for new shops and offices often leave very much to be desired. In particular the practice of developers leaving what is virtually a shell to be fitted out by the occupiers own shop or office fitters necessitates a great deal of correspondence and time to secure full compliance with the Act. In particular the plans submitted frequently fail to make adequate provision for ventilation in the building, adequate screening for sanitary conveniences is often neglected, while such facilities as cloakrooms, accommodation for the cleaners, storage of refuse and the provision of meals accommodation for the staff are often conspicuous by the absence of provision for them.

During the course of visits to the registered premises a considerable number of defects and contraventions were found and these were drawn to the attention of the persons responsible by the despatch of a written notification. (See Table 29).

In the period under review an application was received from a large store for an exemption from complying with the First Aid Order in respect of the provision of first aid boxes on the grounds that there was available a suitable ambulance room staffed by qualified staff. This application was granted as the facilities provided were excellent in every way and typical of the way many enlightened employers provide for their staff.

A further application for exemption was received for exemption from the provision of heating the shop on the grounds that excessive temperature would be deleterious to the goods sold. This application has, with the consent of the applicant, been deferred for the time being. The provision that exemption from reaching the required temperature in shops where the goods sold would deteriorate at the stated temperature of 60°F. has much to commend it but there is another aspect to be considered. If it is wrong for the goods to be exposed to that temperature by raising the

temperature of the shop artificially then it is equally wrong to expose them to that temperature when it is a natural occurrence and it is therefore considered that unless steps have been taken to produce an artificially low temperature in the warmer months within the shop then there is no validity in the claim for exemption. The shops referred to are, of course, certain food shops. The commodities that these shops sell are probably vulnerable to deterioration above 40°F. and certainly they will deteriorate and, if contaminated, be dangerous to health at over 50°F. The solution to this problem, it is suggested, lies not in the penalisation of the shop workers by insisting that they work in cold shops but to store and display food stuffs in cooled units where they are safe and will not deteriorate and to warm the shops to a reasonable degree. After all in at least eight out of the twelve months the majority of days have a maximum temperature exceeding 50°F. and in the middle months of the year there are many days when the average temperature is in excess of this figure.

One problem which is not dealt with adequately by the Act or Regulations appears to be those shops and offices which act as a base for persons working away from the premises. The Public Health Department is itself a case in point but others such as credit traders, insurance agencies, and wholesalers frequently have larger outdoor staffs than those working on the premises but no consideration can be paid to the needs of these workers unless they are at the premises for two hours per day or more. This is illogical as it is precisely during the time when they congregate on the premises that they will have need of sanitary and washing accommodation to say nothing of cloakroom facilities. The benevolent employer will have adequate provision made but there are others who will insist on their right to disregard the needs of these workers. The full survey of the premises registerable by the Act will outline the extent of this problem.

Table 28  
Accidents Reported \*

Cause of Accident	No. of Cases
Injured through lifting an article .. .. .	4
Falling on floor or down steps or stairs .. .. .	4
Bumping into articles or equipment: injury by trapping in doors .. .. .	4
Injured by falling goods and equipment .. .. .	2
Injuries caused by cutting or piercing .. .. .	3

**Table 29**  
**Analysis of Contraventions found at Registered Premises**

Section	Nature	
4	Cleanliness .. .. .	32
5	Overcrowding .. .. .	Nil
6	Temperature .. .. .	13
7	Ventilation .. .. .	6
8	Lighting .. .. .	4
9	Sanitary Conveniences .. .. .	67
10	Washing Facilities .. .. .	24
11	Drinking Water .. .. .	Nil
12	Cloakrooms .. .. .	8
13	Seats—Shops .. .. .	Nil
14	Seats—Sedentary Workers .. .. .	Nil
15	Meals Accommodation .. .. .	7
16	Floors, Passages, Stairs .. .. .	34
17	Fencing of Machinery .. .. .	5
18	Young People—Dangerous Machinery .. .. .	Nil
19	Young People—Training .. .. .	Nil
23	Heavy Work .. .. .	Nil
24	First Aid .. .. .	12

**Appendix 1**  
(FORM O.S.R. 14)

**Table 30**  
**Registrations and General Inspections**

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices .. .. .	423	423	1
Retail Shops .. .. .	983	983	157
Wholesale Shops, Warchouses .. .. .	147	147	3
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	118	118	10
Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .	6	6	Nil

Table 31

Number of Visits of all Kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises

188

Table 32

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace (1)								Number of Persons Employed (2)
Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,591
Retail Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,728
Wholesale Department, Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,683
Catering Establishments open to the Public	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,243
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Fuel Storage Depots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
								14,379
Total Males: 6,066								Total Females: 8,313

Table 33

Machine Line No.	Class of Premises (1)	No. of exemptions current at 31st Dec. (2)	No. of exemptions granted or extended during year (3)	No. of applications refused or exemptions withdrawn during year (4)	No. of cases in cols. (3) and (4) where employees opposed application (5)	Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend the an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption	
						No. made (6)	No. allowed (7)

PART I—SPACE (SEC. 5 (2))							
1	Offices .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Retail Shops .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Catering Establishments open to public (canteens) .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

PART II—TEMPERATURE (SEC. 6)							
11	Offices .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Retail Shops .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Catering Establishments open to public (canteens) .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Table 33—continued

Machine Line No.	Class of Premises (1)	No. of exemptions current at 31st Dec (2)	No. of exemptions granted or extended during year (3)	No. of applications refused or exemptions withdrawn during year (4)	No. of cases in cols. (3) and (4) where employees opposed application (5)	Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption	
						No. made (6)	No. allowed (7)
PART III SANITARY CONVENIENCES (SEC. 9)							
21	Offices .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Retail Shops .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
23	Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Catering Establishments open to public (canteens) .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25	Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
PART IV WASHING FACILITIES (SEC. 10)							
31	Offices .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	Retail Shops .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33	Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Catering Establishments open to public (canteens) .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



**Table 34**  
**Prosecutions**

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED OF WHICH THE HEARING WAS  
COMPLETED IN THE YEAR

Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of persons or Companies prosecuted	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 .. Nil  
No. of interim orders granted .. .. . Nil

**Table 35**  
**Inspectors**

No. of Inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act .. 25  
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection  
with the Act .. .. . Nil

It is pleasant to record that three members of the staff were successful in obtaining the Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's Education Board and one student qualified under the old Regulations. For the Diploma, four years training are given by the Department. One of the successful students stayed with us for four months. One student Inspector passed the intermediate examination of the Public Health Inspector's Education Board. Six Inspectors resigned during the year to take up other appointments. We are still faced with a decreasing staff and increasing legislation. The staff are, however, continuing to cope resolutely to the best of their ability with this situation.

Legal action to enforce agreements, of students who default on their undertakings on period of service after qualification, would certainly help the Department in its efforts to retain trained Inspectors. Advertisements have failed to attract any applicants for such appointments.



INSPECTIONS						1963	1964
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	626	347
Overcrowding (special enquiries)	..	..	..	..	..	39	30
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	1,215	994
Structural Defects	..	..	..	..	..	1,237	785
Other Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	1,282	695

Total number of houses inspected	..	4,399	2,851
----------------------------------	----	-------	-------

Total number of houses in which defects were found	..	3,461	2,493
Total number of defects found	..	5,940	4,008

#### REVISITS AND SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

In respect of nuisances	..	..	..	6,654	4,557
In respect of Infectious Disease	..	..	..	2,820	960
In respect of other causes	..	..	..	4,142	2,820
Appointments kept	..	..	..	1,717	1,781

#### COMPLAINTS

During the year, 2,550 complaints were received, of which 258 were unfounded.

631 complaints relating to dangerous structures, street paving, gas and water leakages, and other matters were referred to the Departments concerned.

Table of Sanitary Defects

<i>Nuisances</i>	1963		1964	
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Water Supply, want of	213	181	40	40
Dampness	413	295	299	352
Dilapidations	279	300	223	281
Brickwork/Pointing Defective	228	221	183	257
Roofs Defective	313	173	191	254
Plaster Defective	592	453	403	506
Floors Defective	176	158	169	161
Windows Fixed and Defective	525	487	372	540
Yard etc., Defective paving, Unpaved	74	48	54	67
Dirty/Verminous Houses etc.	19	12	35	25
Accumulations, Animals so kept	163	73	134	90
Drainage—defective, insufficient, stopped	1,192	996	1,045	916
Defective sanitary accommodation and fittings	1,219	1,083	538	739
Eaves, spouts, R.W.P's, Defective etc.	528	461	322	432
Other Nuisances	6	4	—	7
TOTALS	5,940	4,945	4,008	4,667

INSPECTION OF DRAINAGE WORK	1963	1964
New Drains and Repairs .. .. .	39	14
Conversions, etc. .. .. .	560	162
Other Visits in Connection with Drainage Work..	3,615	1,832
Re-visits to Drainage Work .. .. .	806	922

#### NUMBER OF DRAIN TESTS MADE

	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
1963 ..	113	23
1964 ..	203	80

#### Other Special Inspections

<i>Purpose</i>	1963 <i>Number of Inspections</i>	1964 <i>Number of Inspections</i>
Animal Boarding Establishments .. .. .	—	9
Common Lodging House .. .. .	3	3
Houses let in lodgings .. .. .	48	15
Dealers in Rags .. .. .	4	4
Theatres, cinemas etc. .. .. .	24	34
Public conveniences .. .. .	2	—
Public Halls and baths .. .. .	3	—
Marl pits, pit shafts, tips, quarries.. .. .	48	21
Hairdressers .. .. .	25	83
Pet Shops .. .. .	46	59
Stables, pigs and poultry .. .. .	12	13
Farms—Agricultural Welfare Act .. .. .	3	—
Fair grounds .. .. .	7	14
Animal Food Shops .. .. .	3	1
Waste food boiling plants .. .. .	3	8
Caravan sites .. .. .	26	69
Street Census .. .. .	7	—
Licensed Premises .. .. .	25	51
TOTALS ..	289	384

#### STATUTORY NOTICES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

##### Table of Statutory Notices Served

	<i>Notices Served</i>	
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936	1963	1964
Section 39 Provision of Drainage, etc. .. .. .	217	165
Section 40 Soil Pipe and Vent Shafts .. .. .	20	11
Section 44 Insufficient Closet Accommodation..	3	2
Section 45 Defective Closet Accommodation ..	289	148
Section 47 Conversions .. .. .	40	19
Section 56 Unpaved Yards .. .. .	—	1
Section 83 .. .. .	—	1
Section 89 .. .. .	—	1
Section 93 Statutory Nuisances .. .. .	289	281
Section 138 .. .. .	12	4

						<i>Notices Served</i>	
						1963	1964
SHOPS ACT, 1950	..	..	..	..	..	5	—
STOKE-ON-TRENT ACT, 1928							
Section 32 Stopped and Defective Drains	..					566	447
FACTORIES ACT, 1961							
Section 7	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
TOTALS	..	.			..	1,443	1,087

Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936 were instituted in 8 cases during the year and work was referred to the City Works Department in default of statutory notices as follows:—

Section 22	..	2 cases
Section 39	..	22 cases
Section 45	..	15 cases
Section 93	..	6 cases

### INSPECTIONS UNDER SHOPS ACT, 1950

The duties carried out by this Department relate only to arrangements for the Health and Comfort of Shop Workers.

				1963		1964*	
				<i>Contraventions</i>		<i>Contraventions</i>	
				<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Ventilation insufficient	..	..	..	4	—	2	5
Heating	..	..	..	1	—	6	—
Lighting	..	..	..	1	—	2	—
Washing facilities	..	..	..	6	1	3	10
Meals facilities	..	..	..	1	3	7	1
Seats for females	..	..	..	1	—	—	10
Structural defects	..	..	..	16	3	1	4
Structure/Fittings dirty	..	..	..	14	1	4	10
Drainage and wastes defective	..	..	..	—	1	1	1
Overcrowded	..	..	..	—	—	5	—
Floor drainage insufficient	..	..	..	—	—	5	1

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION	1963		1964	
	<i>Contraventions Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>	<i>Contraventions Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Structure/Fittings dirty	..	18	4	21
Badly lighted				
Badly ventilated				
Structural defects				
Fittings defective				
Not separate for sexes				
TOTALS .. ..	62	16	40	63
Number of inspections ..	106		138	
Number of re-inspections ..	48		11	

\*1st January, 1964 – 31st July, 1964 only. Please also see page 120 on Offices, Shops and Railways Act, 1963.

### Common Lodging Houses

There is one registered Common Lodging House in the City, namely, the Salvation Army Hostel for men at Stoke, which has accommodation for 100 beds.

The premises are conducted in a satisfactory manner; 3 inspections were made during the year.

### Waste Water Closets

A scheme for the conversion of Waste Water Closets was approved by the Minister of Health in September, 1950, and loan sanction has already been given to the extent of £70,000.

At the end of 1964, the position was as follows:—

Number of conversions completed during the year	..	27		
Total number completed	.. .. .	3,964		
Average Cost Per Conversion	.. .. .	£37	7	3
		£	s.	d.
Total Cost .. .. .		148,114	0	0
Cost to Owner .. .. .		83,912	0	0
Cost to Corporation .. .. .		64,202	0	0

### Canal Boat Inspections

During the year, 14 Canal Boats were inspected. The accommodation provided was for 46 persons, being an average of 3.28 persons per boat.

The number in occupation was 18 persons, being 11 males, 4 females, and 3 children, or an average of 1.28 per boat; representing 61% males; 22% females; 17% children.

2 of the children were under school age.

The registered accommodation on these 14 boats was as follows:—

10 boats to carry three persons.

4 boats to carry four persons.

In 4 instances, a pair of Canal Boats were worked by one family (in some cases with assistance).

4 notices were served for infringements of Acts and Regulations during the year.

No cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year.

No canal boats were registered during the year.

There are at present on the register 10 canal boats known to be working.

## DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION SERVICES

### Disinfection

Table showing disinfection carried out following infectious disease, etc.:—

Number of Rooms disinfected .. .. .	679
Number of Hospital Wards disinfected ..	48
Number of Schools disinfected .. .. .	1
Total number of Articles of Clothing, etc. disinfected .. .. .	2,592

Increasing use has been made of the staff and vehicles to distribute aids to Care and After Care patients and also in connection with the laundry service.

### Insect Pest Control

The section has dealt with many types of insect infestations during the year. Complaints of cockroaches, wasps and ants have been numerous. Infestations of bed-bug have shown a marked decrease.

All Corporation Buildings and Hospitals in the City are covered by this service, and a large number of business premises are under annual contract.

The following table shows the different types of property treated:—

Number of treatments carried out at Private Houses .. ..	118
Number of treatments carried out at Council Houses .. ..	697
Number of treatments carried out at Business Premises .. ..	1,728

## Rodent Control

The work of the Rodent Operators continues to expand as more firms take out contracts for the periodic inspection and treatment of their premises.

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

	1963	1964
No. of visits to premises .. .. .	18,020	19,105
Estimated kill (Rats and Mice) .. .. .	18,765	18,333
No. of Bodies seen (Rats and Mice) .. .. .	2,654	1,947

## Sewer Treatment

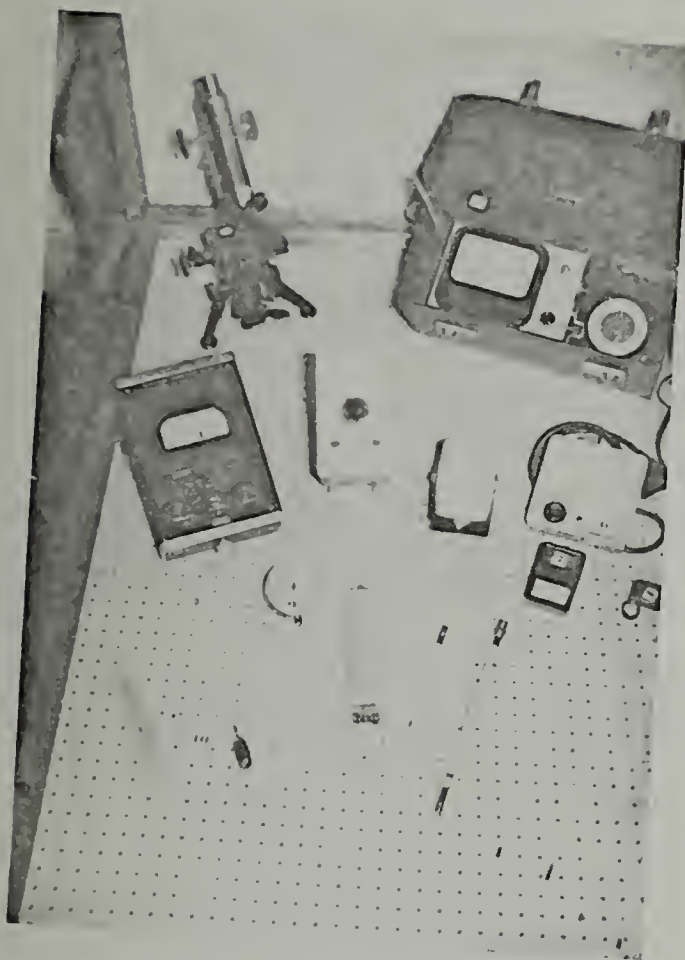
During the year 5,455 Manholes were treated with Fluoracetamide.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—OFFENSIVE TRADES

### List of Classifications of Registered Trades

Bone Burners .. .. .	3
Tripe Boilers .. .. .	8
Gut Scrapers .. .. .	3
Fat Melters and Extractors .. .. .	5
Hide and Skin Dealers .. .. .	2
Rag and Bone Dealers .. .. .	4
	<hr/> 25 <hr/>

The premises in all cases are maintained in compliance with the provisions of the Bye-laws applicable to each particular trade.



Some of the scientific instruments used by the Public Health Inspectorate in investigating the human environment. These include a microscope, reflectometer, sound level meter, octave band filter, calibrator for the sound level meter, protimeter or damp meter, light meter, and a wide variety of thermometers.



## MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Three types of instruments are employed. The first is a deposit gauge which collects particles falling out of the atmosphere and impurities washed down by the rain; the second is a lead peroxide candle, which indicates the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air by the facility with which lead peroxide reacts with sulphur to form lead sulphate; and the third is an instrument which is used to estimate the amount of suspended matter (smoke) and to measure the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air.

One of each of the first and second types of instruments are maintained at 15 sites in the industrial and densely populated areas of the City, as well as in the more open and purely residential areas. The readings of these instruments are analysed monthly and the results for 1964 are shown in Tables No. 36 and 37. The average monthly readings for the year of solid deposit are, with two exceptions, higher than those for 1963 and those for sulphur dioxide, with two exceptions, lower than those for 1963.

The third type of instrument is stationed in St. Peter's Chambers, Glebe Street, Stoke. Air, drawn at an even rate of approximately 70 cu. ft. per day from outside the building, is passed through a filter paper which retains the suspended matter in the air, forming a "stain", then through a solution of hydrogen peroxide where the sulphur dioxide in the air is converted to sulphuric acid.

The purpose of this instrument is to provide a "separate stain" and acid solution every 24 hours. Early in 1964 an eight-port apparatus was brought into operation which automatically switches the incoming air from one set of prepared filter paper and solution to another every 24 hours, therefore only needing attention every seven days.

The amount of "smoke" retained on the filter paper is evaluated by means of a photo-electric reflectometer and the acid solution is titrated with a standard alkali solution. The final readings of "smoke" and sulphur dioxide being given in "microgrammes per cu. metre" which for 1964, are shown in Table No. 36 and are also shewn in Table No. 37 as a comparison with previous years.

Table 36

Readings of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by Volumetric Apparatus,  
Station: St. Peter's Chambers, Glebe Street, Stoke.  
January–December, 1964

	Readings of Sulphur Dioxide (microgrammes per cubic metre)			Readings of Smoke (microgrammes per cubic metre)		
	Daily Average	Maximum Reading	Minimum Reading	Daily Average	Maximum Reading	Minimum Reading
January ..	334	1,331	117	371	1,221	131
February ..	331	721	135	291	931	110
March ..	246	405	62	268	505	86
April ..	161	474	13	133	331	19
May ..	107	206	56	81	196	30
June ..	134	255	51	114	209	56
July ..	111	188	13	88	207	11
August ..	108	190	25	135	232	56
September ..	147	366	70	180	451	104
October ..	281	803	114	333	919	130
November ..	290	886	101	283	851	105
December ..	404	1,013	115	397	1,593	82
Averages ..	221	570	73	223	637	77

Table 37

An Indication of the Smoke Content of the City's Atmosphere  
obtained by the use of Dr. Owen's Automatic Filter  
between 1925 and 1949 and by the Volumetric Apparatus  
between October, 1959 and March, 1965

(Average Daily Readings in Microgrammes per cubic metre)

Year	Summer 1st April to 30th September	Winter 1st October to 31st March (following year)	Year	Summer 1st April to 30th September	Winter 1st October to 31st March (following year)
1925	350	590	1944	260	580
1926	170	580	1945		
1927	280	540	1946		
1928	470	600	1947		
1929	550	730	1948		
1930	390	560	1949		
1931	640	840	1959	—	290
1932	580	770	1960	190	300
1933	610	820	1961	135	346
1934	610	790	1962	158	338
1935	610	810	1963	149	279
1936	510	780	1964	122	288
1937	580	730			
1938	440	660			
1941					
1942	350	670			
1943					

## CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

A colliery spoilbank, which had been laid down by the spreading and consolidation method, was found to be on fire on the open faces causing a nuisance to nearby residents. It was considered unlikely that the spoilbank had taken fire by normal means and it was suspected that a likely cause was children lighting fires.

The Coal Board provided water sprays but the fire spread rapidly. At the request of this Department the faces were covered with a thick blanket of sand which checked the spread. Spraying continued on the faces already on fire with the result that the fires petered out in some places and at others the fire was controlled so as not to cause a nuisance.

In his annual report for 1964 the Chief Alkali Inspector indicates that the steady fall in the numbers of operable traditional coal-fired bottle ovens continues. He says that "before the 1939-45 war there were over 2,000 coal-fired, operable bottle ovens in the Stoke-on-Trent area. When the relevant Alkali Order came into force in mid-1958 there were 295 falling to 30 at the end of 1963 and to 20 at the end of 1964. It will be clear from the foregoing that Stoke-on-Trent had begun to put its house in order long before the passing of the Clean Air Act in 1956. There can be few, if indeed any, cities with such a record of achievement in dealing with the smoke from local industry. Smoke from pottery manufacture has virtually disappeared and all concerned, the pottery and fuel industries, the local authority and the research association can take proper pride in an achievement which at one time seemed impossible."

### The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958

The emission of dark smoke from any chimney in excess of periods permitted under the above Regulations is an offence under Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Dark smoke being smoke which, when compared in the appropriate manner, is as dark as or darker than shade 2 of the Ringlemann Chart.

Timed observations of 49 chimneys were carried out during the year and 6 chimneys were found to be contravening one or more of the limitations under the Regulations. The duration of the observations were as follows:—

18— $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, of which 2 shewed contraventions.						
17—1	„	„	„	1	„	„
9— $1\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„	2	„	„
2—2	„	„	„	0	„	„
2— $2\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„	1	„	„
1— $3\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	„	0	„	„

The average duration of dark smoke emissions per half-hour period from chimneys contravening, were as follows:—

	Dark Smoke (R. 2—5)	Black Smoke (R. 4 and 5)
1958 (from 1st June) ..	11·7 mins.	1·2 mins.
1959 ..	9·8 ..	1·3 ..
1960 ..	8·8 ..	1·1 ..
1961 ..	7·7 ..	1·1 ..
1962 ..	7·51 ..	0·57 ..
1963 ..	9·95 ..	1·24 ..
1964 ..	6·9 ..	0·63 ..

Notices were served on the occupiers of buildings where contraventions occurred. As a result, fuel burning plant was modernised by installation of mechanical stokers and of new boilers and operation of existing plant was improved.

### Clean Air Act, 1956—Section 17 Alkali, etc., Works Orders, 1958-1963

Several complaints of smoke and fume emissions from registered processes have been referred to the District Inspector.

Some of these complaints continue to refer to fume emission from hot blast cupolas at a local iron works. The arresting equipment is being improved by the installation of bag filters and a taller chimney is to be built for the discharge of the gases to atmosphere. This work should be completed next year.

### Smoke Control Areas

These are areas, established by means of Orders made by the City Council and confirmed by the Minister, in which it is an offence, except where exemptions are in force, to emit smoke from a chimney unless it can be proved that the smoke arose from the burning of an authorised smokeless fuel. Grants are payable in certain cases to owners and occupiers of dwellinghouses in areas covered by Orders that have been confirmed, who adapt their fireplaces to burn smokeless fuels.

The Minister confirmed the No. 14 Order which came into operation on 1st October, 1964.

Order No. 10 (Blurton and Newstead) was made by the City Council on the 20th October, 1964. Preparation, by inspection of properties, continued for the No. 15 (Trent Vale and part of Penkhull) Order.

Visits were made to the Areas covered by the Orders in operation, and eight contraventions of the Orders were detected and reported to the Committee. Prosecutions were instituted in the case of three contraventions (two occurring on the same premises). An absolute discharge on

payment of 4/- costs was given in one case, and fines of 10/- in each of the other cases. Final warnings were sent to the occupiers in each of the other contraventions.

Up to the end of 1963 smoke control orders were prepared on the basis that open grate gas coke was the main replacement for raw coal and grants were only paid towards the cost of fixing improved open fire appliances and, in certain cases, towards the cost of installing fixed gas and electric fires, although grants were payable on the notional cost if other approved appliances were installed.

A circular issued by the Ministry advised local authorities that, in consequence of technological changes in the gas industry, there will be little further increase in the production of gas coke and in some areas production is already beginning to decline.

The circular goes on to state:—because of this and the need to make more use of a wide variety of fuels, it will be essential to take full account of the local supply situation in preparing future smoke control orders. Also that the installation of openable stoves, under floor draught open fires or fixed gas, electric storage or oil heaters should now be regarded as “reasonably necessary” works and that full expenditure on such installations should rank for grant.

The City Council agreed to pay grants on this basis and were paid, where applicable, in most cases in the No. 13 Area and in all cases in No. 14 Area, and will be payable in future Areas.

Before the City Council made the No. 10 Order an assurance was obtained from fuel producers and distributors that sufficient supplies of open fire gas coke will be available for the Area.

### **Noise and Vibration (Noise Abatement Act, 1960)**

Complaints received under this heading, ranged from noise arising from factories, neighbour's wireless to “beat” groups at public houses and clubs, necessitating, in some cases, investigation at night.

The main aim in dealing with complaints of this nature is to prevent, if possible, the noise at source. In the case of “beat” groups, the audience would appear not to be satisfied unless they are subjected to a very high noise level. A requirement, therefore, to reduce the noise at source is not well received. In one case, during enlargement of the premises, the owner incorporated some degree of sound reduction in the structure. Although this did not prevent the “noise” being heard outside the building, it did afford, together with the control of the degree of amplification being in the hands of the landlord, some reduction.

A new commercial undertaking in the district, producing a gas for use in a new type of manufacturing process at an adjacent works, produced during the running-in process, a disturbing noise both day and night, by the exhausting of excess gas to the atmosphere. Further plant was installed to recover this gas and, at the same time, prevent the noise. This new plant had this effect but, unfortunately, produced a loud whine. Steps are now being taken to silence this plant and reduce the whine to a level so as not to be a nuisance.



# Smoke Control Areas—Progress to Date

Area No.	Area covered	Date Order made	No. of Objectors	Date confirmed	Date of operation	No. of dwellings including exclusions	No. of other premises	Acreage	Five-year Programme		
									No. of dwellings	No. of other premises	Acreage
1	Trentham—New housing estate	24 Nov., 1960	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	202 +	2	92			
2	Trentham—New housing estate	24 Nov., 1960	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	150 +	1	403			
3	Hanford—open land	24 Nov., 1960	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	—	—	6			
4	Hanford and Sideway—mainly open land	24 Nov., 1960	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	2	5	188			
5	Sideway—open land	24 Nov., 1960	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	—	4	106			
6	Trent Vale—open land	24 Nov., 1961	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	—	1	233			
12	Trentham	26 Oct., 1961	4 Inquiry	27 July, 1962	1 July, 1963	412	17	670	687	30	1,698
11	Hanley—Town centre	26 Nov., 1962	1 withdrawn	8 April, 1963	1 Nov., 1963	161	719	112	1,307	1,024	589
13	Trentham and Hanford	25 April, 1963	—	31 Oct., 1963	1 June, 1964	1,146	43	150			
14	Stoke—Town centre	26 Sept., 1963	—	20 Feb., 1964	1 Oct., 1964	848	537	130	5,079	257	2,529
10	Blinton and Newstead	20 Oct., 1964	—	—	—	2,789	44	651	3,496	259	3,513

Table 38

Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Standard Deposit Gauge  
Readings of Solid Deposits in Tons Per Square Mile—Year 1964

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average for 1964	Monthly Average for 9 years 1956-1964
Tunstall, Westcliffe ..	9.40	7.62	13.05	11.68	16.08	12.28	13.86	15.44	8.26	13.32	9.33	13.12	11.95	12.91
Tunstall, Mill Hill ..	9.05	6.55	13.58	11.38	16.32	15.74	13.04	10.78	8.89	13.47	13.71	13.13	12.14	12.07
Tunstall, Brownhills ..	13.11	10.96	14.50	18.46	16.28	16.41	16.81	13.01	14.23	15.03	19.35	16.78	15.4	16.75
Burslem, Park ..	10.64	9.04	15.18	16.18	19.98	14.11	13.81	12.37	9.70	12.54	13.57	14.94	13.5	16.34
Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	9.63	8.93	15.58	30.00	37.72	13.49	33.36	14.50	17.35	16.82	18.73	21.24	19.78	19.57
Hanley, Etruria Park ..	16.82	16.08	17.97	19.35	54.38	28.81	43.30	27.13	18.20	17.50	21.25	26.05	25.57	35.91
Hanley, Northwood Park ..	11.71	11.21	*	23.38	17.28	41.15	*	*	*	18.09	*	21.53	20.62	19.61
Hanley, High School ..	9.48	6.35	12.89	14.82	12.16	11.04	14.75	7.92	9.44	9.78	9.91	12.39	10.91	12.37
Hanley, Sewage Works ..	13.02	10.18	20.86	20.28	19.68	16.04	21.41	11.70	9.94	16.86	16.35	17.30	16.13	17.77
Stoke, Thistley Hough High School ..	5.70	6.89	14.72	11.80	13.82	12.63	14.91	6.63	8.22	13.76	8.39	11.57	10.75	10.56
Fenton, Park ..	8.36	6.75	15.87	*	36.48	*	17.61	10.54	15.71	16.11	11.35	10.84	14.9	13.98
Longton, Employment Bureau ..	11.56	7.67	16.93	15.21	15.81	15.95	*	10.54	14.05	17.91	7.23	9.29	12.92	14.11
Longton, Webberley Lane ..	13.07	9.48	19.41	16.34	19.18	23.51	23.12	12.41	12.54	21.94	14.81	13.07	16.57	18.22
	6.72	5.04	12.29	12.16	11.96	13.99	10.41	12.66	7.36	29.66	11.80	9.54	11.97	10.54
													12.05	11.43



**Table 39**  
**Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Lead Peroxide Instruments**  
**Readings of Rate of Absorption of Sulphur Dioxide Expressed as Milligrammes SO<sub>3</sub> per 100 Square Centimetres Lead Peroxide**  
**Per Day, Year 1964**

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average for 1964	Monthly Average for 9 years 1956-1964
Tunstall, Westcliffe ..	2.05	1.28	1.61	0.54	0.48	1.69	0.57	0.93	1.83	1.66	1.13	1.67	1.29	1.52
Tunstall, Mill Hill ..	3.17	3.20	3.29	1.69	1.14	1.24	1.43	1.03	2.43	1.46	2.17	2.97	2.1	2.44
Tunstall, Brownhills ..	3.71	3.15	3.04	0.96	1.76	1.29	1.31	1.48	1.98	1.41	2.46	3.22	2.15	3.0
Burslem, Park ..	4.35	3.31	2.76	1.12	0.81	1.06	1.10	1.04	1.72	1.57	1.88	2.48	1.93	2.57
Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	2.94	2.12	2.02	1.02	0.58	0.94	0.87	0.82	1.22	1.29	1.74	2.55	1.51	2.10
Hanley, Etruria Park ..	2.98	2.22	1.96	1.45	1.09	1.66	2.32	1.54	1.07	1.38	1.27	2.47	1.78	2.17
Hanley, Northwood Park ..	2.33	2.30	1.72	1.63	0.94	1.02	0.77	0.84	1.34	1.29	1.86	2.48	1.54	1.92
Hanley, High School ..	2.71	2.68	2.85	2.16	0.82	1.02	0.90	1.05	1.22	1.27	1.05	2.00	1.64	1.62
Hanley, Sewage Works ..	2.90	2.21	2.66	1.48	1.23	1.12	1.11	0.87	1.28	1.98	2.30	2.59	1.81	2.02
Stoke, Thistley Hough High School ..	3.68	1.98	2.80	1.26	1.00	1.45	0.95	1.22	1.27	2.32	2.07	3.33	1.94	2.12
Fenton, Park ..	2.22	2.42	3.05	0.96	0.96	1.16	1.00	0.90	1.05	0.91	2.84	3.84	1.78	2.69
Longton, Employment Bureau	2.93	2.53	1.63	1.70	0.99	1.14	0.77	0.72	1.45	1.40	1.27	3.30	1.65	1.87
Longton, Webberley Lane ..	2.81	2.28	1.22	1.31	0.86	1.13	1.08	0.65	1.19	0.84	1.12	2.28	1.40	1.59
Longton, Park ..	3.43	1.62	1.95	0.72	0.44	0.61	0.53	0.30	0.49	1.14	0.99	2.21	1.12	1.12
Longton, High School ..	3.52	3.25	1.03	0.68	0.41	0.87	0.78	0.84	1.02	1.43	1.02	1.41	1.36	1.85

**Table 40—Showing Progress Made in the Installation of Smokeless Methods of Firing Continuous and Intermittent Ovens and Kilns in the Pottery Industry**

PROGRESSIVE FIGURES FOR YEARS :																										
Ovens and Kilns Fired by	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Intermittent Electricity .. Continuous	12	13	15	18	22	26	28	41	52	69	78	93	103	111	118	*163	231	277	344	417	459	507	531	548	561	581
Producer Gas	—	30	34	35	29	26	24	24	24	12	10	10	7	7	5	9	9	9	9	9	8	6	6	—	—	—
Intermittent Town's Gas.. Continuous	5	11	18	36	53	67	75	104	126	143	165	192	223	236	247	258	271	278	277	287	296	300	295	296	302	304
Fuel Oil ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	6	7	6	5	5	5	5	9	9	12	14	18	18	19
PROGRESSIVE TOTAL ..	17	54	67	90	104	119	127	169	202	226	256	299	339	351	376	546	626	678	742	829	880	932	1046	1075	1108	1153

\*This figure was revised to include all intermittent kilns in use.  
War period 1940-45 omitted.

Table 41

**Administration of Clean Air Act, 1956, and  
Abatement of Nuisances from Dust, Fumes and Noise**

**COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATED WITH RESPECT TO:—**

Smoke .. .. .	44
Grit or Soot .. .. .	6
Dust .. .. .	12
Fumes or Effluvia .. .. .	20
Noise or Vibration .. .. .	56
Burning Spoil Banks .. .. .	1
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>139</b>

**Action under Clean Air Act:—**

**OBSERVATIONS FOR SMOKE:—**

	No. of Observations	No. of Chimneys Contra- vening	Contraventions Recorded for		
			Excess Dark Smoke	Continuous Dark Smoke	Black Smoke
Boiler Chimneys ..	48	6	6	4	1
Kilns and other Furnaces	1	—	—	—	—
Railway Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—
Other Chimneys ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS ..</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

**OBSERVATIONS FOR:—**

	<i>Offence</i>	<i>No Offence</i>
Grit Emissions .. .. .	2	12
Burning Spoilbanks .. .. .	1	19

**Action under Clean Air Act and/or Public Health Act:—**

**OBSERVATIONS FOR SMOKE, ETC.:—**

	<i>Nuisance</i>	<i>No Nuisance</i>
Boiler Chimneys .. .. .	—	4
Kilns and other Furnaces .. .. .	—	3
Other Chimneys .. .. .	—	7
Burning Waste in Open .. .. .	—	8
Burning Colliery Spoilbanks .. .. .	—	—
For Dust .. .. .	3	38
For Fumes or Effluvia .. .. .	2	20
For Noise or Vibration .. .. .	1	93
For Other Purposes .. .. .	—	13
<b>TOTALS .. .. .</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>186</b>

# INSPECTIONS:—

Of Boilers .. .. .	16
Of Kilns and Other Furnaces .. .. .	11
Of Railway Locomotives .. .. .	—
• Of Other Installations .. .. .	7
Of Plant re Grit Emissions .. .. .	1
Of Burning Spoil Banks .. .. .	1
For Dust .. .. .	23
For Fumes or Effluvia .. .. .	15
For Noise or Vibration .. .. .	25
For Other Purposes .. .. .	29

# SMOKE CONTROL AREAS:—

Visits to Areas for Preliminary Survey .. .. .	17
Inspection of Dwelling Houses .. .. .	2,972
Inspection of Commercial Premises .. .. .	34
Inspection of Plant re Exemptions .. .. .	—
Interviews .. .. .	758
Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936 .. .. .	40
No. of Premises where Work done in Default .. .. .	—
Visits following Contraventions .. .. .	16
Number of prosecutions (Sec. 11) .. .. .	3

# OTHER SPECIAL INSPECTIONS:—

Investigations—Chimney Height .. .. .	76
Inspections for Exemption—Sec. 2 .. .. .	—
Inspections after Notification—Sec. 3 .. .. .	25
Inspections for Approval—Sec. 3 .. .. .	—
Inspections re Town Planning Decision .. .. .	1
Survey Industrial and Commercial Premises .. .. .	—
Other Inspections .. .. .	—

# IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—

Improved Hand Firing .. .. .	—
More Suitable Coal Fuel Used .. .. .	—
Stokers Overhauled or Renewed .. .. .	—
New Boiler Provided .. .. .	2
Draught Improved .. .. .	1
Smokeless Fuel Used .. .. .	1
Conversion from Coal to Oil Firing .. .. .	—
Conversion from Coal to Gas Firing .. .. .	—
Converted to use Electricity .. .. .	—
Mechanical Stokers fitted .. .. .	4
F.R.S. Doors or Smoke Consumers fitted .. .. .	1
Flues Cleaned .. .. .	—

# IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—*continued*

Flues and Furnaces repaired .. .. .	1
Mirrors Fixed or Replaced .. .. .	—
Grit from Furnaces prevented .. .. .	—
Improved Operation of Plant .. .. .	—
Instrumentation Provided .. .. .	—
Smoke Alarm and/or Recorder fitted .. .. .	—
Dust Emission prevented .. .. .	2
Arrestors provided to Cupolas .. .. .	—
Noise and Vibration prevented .. .. .	2
Chimney raised .. .. .	—

## Notices Served—Clean Air Act, 1956:—

### CONTRAVENTIONS—DARK SMOKE REGS.:—

Notices Served (Sec. 30) .. .. .	5
Letters of Warning Sent .. .. .	—
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 5 .. .. .	1
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 18 .. .. .	—

### NUISANCES—SECTION 16 :—

Statutory Notices Served .. .. .	—
Preliminary Notices Served .. .. .	—

## Notices Served—Public Health Act, 1936:—

	<i>Prelim.</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Dust .. .. .	5	1
Fumes or Effluvia .. .. .	1	—
Noise and Vibration .. .. .	—	—

### INTERVIEWS:—

Owners or Occupiers .. .. .	45
Managers, Engineers and Firemen .. .. .	150
Other Persons .. .. .	303
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>498</b>

## Action under Clean Air Act with respect to:—

### HEIGHT OF CHIMNEYS—SECTION 10:—

	<i>No. dealt with</i>
Proposed Height Satisfactory .. .. .	12
Greater Height Required .. .. .	14
Decision given prior to Submission of Plan .. .. .	13

PRIOR APPROVAL—SECTION 3:—

No. of Plans, etc., Submitted	..	..	..	—
No. of Plans, etc., Approved	..	..	..	—

EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES—SECTION 2:—

No. of Applications for Certificates	..	..	..	—
No. of Exemption Certificates Granted	..	..	..	—

NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS—SECTION 3 .. .. . 41

Complaints and Other Matters referred to H.M. Alkali Inspector 11

PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR EXCESSIVE EMISSIONS OR NUISANCES:—

Bad Hand-firing	..	..	..	..	..	—
Unsuitable Fuel..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Mechanical Failure	..	..	..	..	..	1
Starting Up from Cold	..	..	..	..	..	—
Overloaded Plant	..	..	..	..	..	—
Underloaded Plant	..	..	..	..	..	—
Lack of Draught	..	..	..	..	..	—
Inadequate Plant	..	..	..	..	..	3
Faulty Operation of Plant	..	..	..	..	..	1
Faulty Oil-Burning Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	—
Chimney too Low	..	..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	5

## Factories Acts, 1961

### PART I OF THE ACT

#### 1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority ..	108	9	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	1,272	252	49	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	1,380	261	49	—

## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found			
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .. ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :				
(a) Insufficient .. ..	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .. ..	30	33	—	2
(c) Not separate for sexes .. ..	—	—	—	22
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	33	33	—	25

### SECTION 8 (3)

Table of Mechanical and Non-mechanical factories at present on the register :—

	Mechanical	Non-Mechanical
Tunstall .. ..	106	5
Burslem .. ..	264	16
Hanley .. ..	348	36
Stoke .. ..	185	11
Fenton .. ..	123	11
Longton .. ..	198	28
Bucknall and Smallthorne .. ..	48	1
TOTALS	1,272	108

### PART VIII of the ACT—OUTWORKERS

Number of Out-workers on the August list was 41 (Wearing Apparel); These were inspected and found satisfactory.



## HOUSING INSPECTIONS, RECONDITIONING SLUM CLEARANCE, DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF UNFIT HOUSES

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The programme submitted and approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1955, estimated a total number of unfit houses in this City to be 12,000 and it was proposed to deal with 6,000 of them within the first five years, ending 1959. As a result of these inquiries and action on individual unfit properties, 9,414 of these houses have been dealt with. To date 180 public and private inquiries have now been held in the City.

During the year 1964, 26 clearance areas were submitted to the Ministry for confirmation.

The demolition and clearance of the sites is continuing to work satisfactorily. During the year, 296 houses were demolished and sites cleared.

Work continues on Improvement Grants, and since the passing of the Act in 1949, a total of 3,672 grants have been completed out of 6, applications. There has been a substantial increase in the number of improvement grants completed as compared with the previous year. It is regretted however that more owners of tenanted houses do not make greater use of this financial assistance to effect improvements to existing housing accommodation.

Surveys of the property are constantly being carried out and blocks of sub-standard properties are being added to the original number so that the estimate of unfit houses to be dealt with is now approximately 6,525. Where possible, Clearance Areas are made where groups of unfit houses occur. The number of individual unfit houses dealt with is being increased.

Families from 1,250 condemned houses were awaiting re-housing at the end of 1964. Unfortunately, this figure is likely to be increased as sub-standard properties will still continue to be used for human habitation for many years, unless there is a substantial increase in the provision of new houses in the immediate future.

# SLUM CLEARANCE—PROGRESS REPORT

Year	Quota	Demolition and Closing Orders Made	Clearance Areas Represented Houses	Total	Referred to Housing Department	Number Re-housed	Awaiting re-housing
Carry over from 1952		139		139	139		139 at end of 1952
1953	300	444		444	444	215	368 .. 1953
1954	400	320	530	850	320	367	321 .. 1954
1955	1200	679	515	1194	656	710	267 .. 1955
1956	800	378	1,414	1,792	1,245	1,125	387 .. 1956
1957	800	328	384	712	1,664	1,301	750 .. 1957
1958	—	115	223	338	670	887	533 .. 1958
1959	—	126	152	278	130	335	328 .. 1959
1960	—	164	268	432	481	373	436 .. 1960
1961	—	124	741	865	204	326	314 .. 1961
1962	—	161	1,082	1,243	454	375	393 .. 1962
1963	—	126	322	448	1,154	449	1,098 .. 1963
1964	—	109	570	679	923	771	1,250 .. 1964
TOTAL	3,500	3,213	6,201	9,414	8,484	7,234	1,250

THE FOLLOWING IS A TABULATED LIST OF AREAS REPRESENTED AND ACTION TAKEN UP TO DATE

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehdsd.	No. Chrd.	No. Prog.
Longton 33	Heathcote Road ..	412	9 July, 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Jan., 55	21 Mar., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	13 Feb., 56	412	412	—
Longton 34	Heathcote Road ..	9	9 July, 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Jan., 55	21 Mar., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	13 Feb., 56	9	9	—
Tunstall 31	Linehouses ..	4	23 Sep., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	Unopposed	25 Aug., 55	24 Oct., 55	4	4	—
Burslem 36	Sneyd Street ..	25	23 Sep., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	10 Feb., 56	25	25	—
Longton 35	Hackett Place ..	34	21 Oct., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	10 Feb., 56	34	34	—
Stoke 21	Flash Lane ..	6	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	Unopposed	30 Nov., 55	26 Jan., 56	6	6	—
Hanley 44	Stafford Lane ..	3	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56	3	3	—
Hanley 45	Stafford Street ..	6	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56	6	6	—
Tunstall 32	Butterfield Place ..	10	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56	10	10	—
Burslem 37	Sneyd Street ..	6	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	18 May, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56	6	6	—
Longton 36	Caroline Street ..	4	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56	4	4	—
Longton 37	Caroline Street ..	5	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56	5	5	—
Longton 38	Caroline Street ..	3	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56	3	3	—
Longton 39	Caroline Street ..	3	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56	3	3	—
Burslem 38	Broads Row ..	15	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	1 Mar., 56	20 Apr., 56	15	15	—
Fenton 7	Meakins Row ..	18	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	23 Feb., 56	14 Apr., 56	18	18	—
Longton 40	Bridgewood Street ..	6	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	7 Sep., 55	29 Nov., 55	9 Feb., 56	15 Apr., 56	6	6	—
Longton 41	Bridgewood Street ..	10	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	7 Sep., 55	29 Nov., 55	9 Feb., 56	15 Apr., 56	10	10	—
Stoke 22a	North Street ..	17	17 Feb., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	13 Aug., 57	4 Oct., 57	17	17	—
Stoke 23a	North Street ..	15	17 Feb., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	13 Aug., 57	4 Oct., 57	15	15	—
Longton 44	Normacot Road ..	4	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56	4	4	—
Longton 45	Normacot Road ..	11	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56	11	11	—
Longton 46	Normacot Road ..	225	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56	225	225	—
Burslem 39/39a	Auckland Street ..	26	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	19 Mar., 56	18 May, 56	26	26	—
Burslem 40	Hobson Street ..	31	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	8 Oct., 56	29 Nov., 56	31	31	—
Fenton 8	Star Bank ..	24	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	30 Aug., 56	19 Oct., 56	24	24	—
Longton 47	Spring Garden Rd.,	17	20 Oct., 55	24 Nov., 55	5 Dec., 55	13 Nov., 56	12 June, 57	26 Feb., 58	3 June, 58	17	17	—
Hanley 46	Keelings Road ..	8	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	17 Apr., 56	18 July, 56	15 Sep., 56	8	8	—
Burslem 41	Westport Road ..	19	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	Unopposed	2 June, 56	25 July, 56	19	19	—
Burslem 42	Newport Lane ..	18	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	2 May, 56	1 Aug., 56	22 Sep., 56	18	18	—

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rebuilt	No. Chd.	No. Presg.
Hanley 47	Etruscan Street	10	15 Dec., 55	26 Jan., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	15 Oct., 57	3 Dec., 57	10	10	—
Hanley 47a	Etruscan Street	10	15 Dec., 55	28 Mar., 57	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	15 Oct., 57	3 Dec., 57	10	10	—
Hanley 48	Salem Street	27	15 Dec., 55	26 Jan., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	23 May, 57	10 July, 57	27	27	—
Hanley 48a	Salem Street	4	15 Dec., 55	20 Dec., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	23 May, 57	10 July, 57	4	4	—
Tunstall 33	Crosswood Street..	18	19 Jan., 56	23 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	24 Apr., 56	15 Sep., 56	22 Nov., 56	12 Jan., 57	18	18	—
Hanley 49a	Etruria Road	8	19 Jan., 56	23 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	24 Apr., 56	15 Sep., 56	8 Oct., 57	25 Nov., 57	8	8	—
Burslem 43	Greeting Street	48	16 Feb., 56	29 Mar., 56	3 Apr., 56	28 Feb., 56	25 Sep., 56	26 Nov., 56	17 Jan., 57	48	48	—
Hanley 50	Paxton Street	18	16 Feb., 56	29 Mar., 56	3 Apr., 56	24 Apr., 56	25 Sep., 56	28 Nov., 56	21 Jan., 57	18	18	—
Hanley 51	Bucknall New Rd.	222	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57	217	217	—
Hanley 52	Waterloo Street	29	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57	29	29	—
Hanley 53	Nelson Place	10	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57	10	10	—
Burslem 44	Reid Street	100	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	100	100	—
Burslem 45	Ellgreave Street	11	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	11	11	—
Burslem 46	Globe Street	88	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	88	88	—
Burslem 47	Station Street	91	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	90	90	—
Burslem 48	Longshaw Street	8	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	7	7	—
Burslem 49	Bradwell Street	20	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	18	18	—
Burslem 50	Porter Street	68	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	9 May, 57	3 July, 57	68	68	—
Burslem 51	Lower Halderidge	4	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	9 May, 57	3 July, 57	4	4	—
Burslem 52	Orgreave Street	48	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	5 Mar., 57	14 May, 57	48	48	—
Hanley 54	Trinity Street	4	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	7 Sep., 56	Unopposed	31 Oct., 56	27 Dec., 56	4	4	—
Stoke 24	Honeywall	5	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	11 Sep., 56	Unopposed	2 July, 57	21 Aug., 57	5	5	—
Tunstall 34	Broadfield Road	18	7 Sep., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	13 Nov., 56	Unopposed	27 May, 57	12 July, 57	18	18	—
Hanley 55	Bethesda Street	111	23 Aug., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	27 Nov., 56	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	12 Sep., 57	111	111	—
Hanley 56	Bethesda Street	6	7 Sep., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	27 Nov., 56	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	12 Sep., 57	6	6	—
Stoke 25	Empire Terrace	29	23 Aug., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	13 Nov., 56	27 Mar., 57	26 Sep., 57	15 Nov., 57	29	29	—
Stoke 25a	Empire Terrace	1	23 Aug., 56	27 June, 57	4 Dec., 56	18 Dec., 56	14 May, 57	26 Sep., 57	15 Nov., 57	1	1	—
Tunstall 35	Malpass Street	23	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	18 Dec., 56	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	2 Sep., 57	23	23	—
Longton 42a	Normacot Road	8	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57	8	8	—
Longton 43a	Normacot Road	29	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57	29	29	—
Longton 46a	Normacot Road	10	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57	10	10	—



Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Penalised	
										No. Rehd.	No. Chrd. Prog.
Longton 46b	Normacot Road	11	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57	11	11
Longton 46c	Normacot Road	26	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57	26	26
Hanley 57	Broom Street	19	22 Nov., 56	20 Dec., 56	3 Jan., 57	24 Jan., 57	12 June, 57	20 Sep., 57	11 Nov., 57	19	19
Tunstall 36	Rathbone Street	156	14 Dec., 56	28 Mar., 57	30 Mar., 57	29 May, 57	27 Aug., 57	3 Jan., 58	25 Feb., 58	156	156
Hanley 59	Bucknall Old Road	167	14 Dec., 56	31 Jan., 57	4 Feb., 57	4 Apr., 57	2 July, 57	24 Sep., 57	21 Nov., 57	167	167
Burslem 53	Smallthorne	88	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58	87	85
Burslem 54	Smallthorne	58	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58	57	54
Burslem 55	Smallthorne	48	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58	47	46
Burslem 56	Grange Street	2	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	11 Mar., 58	27 May, 58	2	2
Burslem 57	Grange Street	6	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	11 Mar., 58	27 May, 58	6	6
Hanley 60	Willeton Street	6	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58	8	8
Hanley 61	Hillchurch Street	8	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58	5	5
Hanley 62	Garth Street	5	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58	8	8
Tunstall 37	Randall Lane	8	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	24 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	2 Apr., 58	17 July, 58	6	6
Stoke 26	London Road	6	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr., 58	11	11
Stoke 27	London Road	6	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr., 58	32	32
Stoke 28	Pleasant Street	32	20 June, 57	25 July, 57	13 Sep., 57	25 Sep., 57	11 Dec., 57	5 Mar., 58	6 May, 58	33	33
Burslem 58a	Bearmore Square	223	3 Sep., 58	25 Sep., 58	13 Sep., 58	10 Dec., 58	Unopposed	20 Dec., 57	20 Feb., 58	233	233
Longton 48	Kendrick Street	23	23 July, 59	25 Feb., 60	25 Feb., 60	7 April, 60	Unopposed	22 Aug., 60	25 Nov., 60	23	23
Longton 49	Clayton Street	23	17 Sep., 59	26 Nov., 59	30 Nov., 59	29 Jan., 60	Unopposed	11 Aug., 60	7 Oct., 60	42	42
Hanley 64	Plough Street	42	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60	19	16
Stoke 36	Registry Street	20	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60	22	22
Stoke 37	Rebecca Street	22	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60	4	4
Stoke 38	Bamber Street	2	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60	12	12
Stoke 39	Leese Street	4	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	21 Feb., 62	8	7
Tunstall 38	Pittshill	12	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	21 Feb., 62	2	2
Tunstall 39	Pittshill	9	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	21 Feb., 62	21	21
Tunstall 40	Pittshill	21	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	21 Feb., 62	23	23

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Relsd.	No. Chld.	No. Prog.
Burslem 61a	Hobson Street	16	21 Jan., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	8 Sep., 60	3 Jan., 61	22 Jan., 62	10 Apr., 62	16	9	
Burslem 61	Hobson Street	2	21 Jan., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	8 Sep., 60	3 Jan., 61	5 Oct., 61	18 Dec., 61	2	2	
Hanley 65	Birches Head Road	16	18 Feb., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	2 Sep., 60	Unopposed	9 Jan., 61	6 May, 61	16	16	
Fenton 9	Christchurch Street	4	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	29 Nov., 61	15 Feb., 62	4	4	
Fenton 10	Christchurch Street	25	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	29 Nov., 61	15 Feb., 62	25	25	
Fenton 11	Temple Street	24	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	29 Nov., 61	15 Feb., 62	21	13	
Fenton 11a	Temple Street	9	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	21 Aug., 62	25 Oct., 62	4 Jan., 63	8	7	
Hanley 66	Bagnall Street	8	23 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	Unopposed	16 Aug., 61	10 Nov., 61	7	7	
Fenton 12a	Duke Street	7	23 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	Unopposed	6 Feb., 63	4 Apr., 63	6	6	
Tunstall 42	Lower Woodland St.	7	21 July, 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	15 June, 61	Unopposed	16 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61	7	7	
Tunstall 42a	Lower Woodland St.	37	21 July, 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	15 June, 61	Unopposed	5 Oct., 61	6 Dec., 61	31	12	
Hanley 68a	Bethesda Street	7	21 July, 60	29 Mar., 62	13 Dec., 60	19 June, 62	Unopposed	26 Feb., 63	14 May, 63	6	6	
Hanley 68	Regent Road	14	21 July, 60	24 Nov., 60	13 Dec., 60	5 May, 61	27 Aug., 61	5 Feb., 62	10 Apr., 62	9	6	
Hanley 69	Buller Street	11	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	17 May, 61	Unopposed	15 Sep., 61	1 Dec., 61	11	7	
Hanley 70	Hampton Street	2	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	17 May, 61	Unopposed	15 Sep., 61	1 Dec., 61	2	2	
Hanley 71	Sun Street	11	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	17 May, 61	Unopposed	15 Sep., 61	1 Dec., 61	9	4	
Fenton 13	Fenpark Road	7	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	12 May, 61	Unopposed	23 Aug., 61	29 Nov., 61	7	7	
Longton 50	Barclay Street	5	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	25 Apr., 61	22 Aug., 61	13 Nov., 61	3 Jan., 62	5	5	
Burslem 62	North Road	5	15 Dec., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 July, 61	11 Oct., 61	7 Feb., 62	24 Apr., 62	5	5	
Burslem 63	North Road	13	15 Dec., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 July, 61	11 Oct., 61	7 Feb., 62	24 Apr., 62	12	9	
Burslem 64	Hot Lane	8	15 Dec., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 July, 61	11 Oct., 61	7 Feb., 62	24 Apr., 62	8	8	
Fenton 14	Sutherland Street	15	17 Nov., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	1 June, 61	13 Sep., 61	29 Nov., 61	31 Jan., 62	15	15	
Tunstall 43	Albany Street	41	19 Jan., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	30 Aug., 61	28 Nov., 61	9 Feb., 62	1 May, 62	41	41	
Stoke 29	Penkhill	13	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	13	13	
Stoke 30a	Penkhill	20	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	8 May, 63	12 July, 63	6	6	
Stoke 31	Penkhill	6	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	5	5	
Stoke 31a	Penkhill	16	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	8 May, 63	12 July, 63	6	6	
Stoke 32	Penkhill	28	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	23	21	
Stoke 33	Penkhill	20	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	20	19	1
Stoke 33a	Penkhill	18	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 63	12 July, 63	6	6	
Stoke 34	Penkhill	17	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	16	9	3

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—*continued*

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehd.	No. Chld.	No. Prog.
Stoke 35	Penkhull	13	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	11	9	—
Tunstall 44	Ladywell Road	17	20 July, 61	30 Nov., 61	2 Jan., 62	9 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	8 Feb., 63	16 Apr., 63	2	—	—
Tunstall 45	Ladywell Road	351	20 July, 61	30 Nov., 61	2 Jan., 62	9 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	8 Feb., 63	16 Apr., 63	105	29	7
Tunstall 46	Ladywell Road	24	20 July, 61	30 Nov., 61	2 Jan., 62	9 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	8 Feb., 63	16 Apr., 63	2	—	—
Tunstall 45a	Ladywell Road	3	20 July, 61	25 Apr., 63	21 May, 63	9 Apr., 63	Unopposed	3 Oct., 63	4 Dec., 63	8	—	—
Tunstall 45b	Ladywell Road	36	20 July, 61	25 Apr., 63	21 May, 63	9 Apr., 63	Unopposed	3 Oct., 63	4 Dec., 63	4	—	—
Tunstall 45c	Ladywell Road	7	20 July, 61	25 Apr., 63	21 May, 63	9 Apr., 63	Unopposed	3 Oct., 63	4 Dec., 63	4	—	—
Fenton 15	Hallam Street	26	19 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	16 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 62	15 Jan., 63	17	2	—
Fenton 15a	Manor Street	5	19 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	16 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 62	15 Jan., 63	3	—	—
Fenton 16	Etruria Road	4	19 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	16 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 62	15 Jan., 63	4	—	4
Hanley 72	Mayne Street	72	23 Nov., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	22 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 62	15 Jan., 63	67	51	—
Stoke 40	Mayne Street	8	23 Nov., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	22 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 62	15 Jan., 63	8	8	—
Stoke 41	Mayne Street	4	23 Nov., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	22 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 62	15 Jan., 63	4	4	—
Hanley 73	Bold Street	33	14 Dec., 61	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	1 May, 62	5 Sep., 62	19 Dec., 62	22 Feb., 63	24	10	—
Hanley 74	Oak Street	9	18 Jan., 62	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	1 May, 62	5 Sep., 62	19 Dec., 62	22 Feb., 63	8	6	—
Fenton 17	China Street	6	18 Jan., 62	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	26 Apr., 62	5 Sep., 62	28 Nov., 62	25 Jan., 63	6	6	—
Fenton 18	China Street	3	18 Jan., 62	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	4 May, 62	5 Sep., 62	13 Nov., 62	25 Jan., 63	3	1	—
Fenton 19	Duke Street	6	18 Jan., 62	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	26 Apr., 62	5 Sep., 62	28 Nov., 62	25 Jan., 63	4	—	2
Hanley 75	Mount Pleasant	6	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	29 June, 62	Unopposed	9 Oct., 62	13 Dec., 62	2	—	—
Hanley 76	Mount Pleasant	5	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	29 June, 62	Unopposed	9 Oct., 62	13 Dec., 62	1	—	—
Hanley 77	Mount Pleasant	4	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	29 June, 62	Unopposed	9 Oct., 62	13 Dec., 62	2	—	—
Hanley 78	Westhead Street	2	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	18 Sep., 62	Unopposed	13 Feb., 62	12 Apr., 63	4	4	—
Hanley 79	Westhead Street	4	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	18 Sep., 62	Unopposed	13 Feb., 62	12 Apr., 63	15	15	—
Hanley 80	Century Street	15	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	15 May, 62	Unopposed	9 Oct., 62	1 Jan., 63	60	—	—
Hanley 81	Sydney Street	173	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	30 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	2 Jan., 64	31 Mar., 64	13	—	—
Hanley 81a	Sydney Street	4	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	2 Aug., 63	30 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	2 Jan., 64	25 Feb., 64	5	—	—
Hanley 81b	Sydney Street	4	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	2 Aug., 63	30 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	2 Jan., 64	25 Feb., 64	5	—	—



Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	No. Rehd	No. Chd	No. Prog
Hanley 84	Sydney Street	10	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	30 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	2 Jan., 64	31 Mar., 64	2		
Hanley 85	Sydney Street	16	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	30 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	2 Jan., 64	31 Mar., 64	5		
Stoke 42a	Hartshill Road	5	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	11 Sep., 62	19 Feb., 63	14 Feb., 64	16 Apr., 64	5		
Longton 51	Parkhall Street	7	15 Feb., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	29 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	5 Sep., 63	12 Nov., 63	4		
Hanley 86	St. Mark's Street	113	15 Feb., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	29 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	5 Sep., 63	12 Nov., 63	56		
Hanley 86a	St. Mark's Street	171	12 Mar., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	20 Nov., 62	19 Feb., 63	3 Oct., 63	1 Jan., 64	78		
Longton 53	Anchor Place	12	12 Mar., 62	28 June, 62	6 Dec., 63	5 Dec., 63	Unopposed	12 Feb., 64	14 Apr., 64	3		
Longton 54	Anchor Place	24	12 Mar., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	6 Nov., 62	19 Feb., 63	2 Aug., 63	4 Oct., 63	3		
Hanley 87	Koelings Road	8	12 Mar., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	6 Nov., 62	19 Feb., 63	2 Aug., 63	4 Oct., 63	3	3	
Hanley 88	Malam Street	5	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	2 Jan., 63	14 Apr., 63	16 Aug., 63	23 Oct., 63	17	10	
Stoke 43	Vale Street	66	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	4 Jan., 63	Unopposed	26 Sep., 63	26 Nov., 63	6	1	
Stoke 43a	Vale Street	4	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	8 Jan., 63	11 June, 63	8 Oct., 63	6 Jan., 64	18		
Stoke 44	Honeywall	35	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	8 Jan., 63	11 June, 63	6 Aug., 63	24 Aug., 63	2		
Stoke 45	Spark Street	33	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	15 Jan., 63	24 Apr., 63	23 Aug., 63	1 Nov., 63	5		
Longton 55	Ashwood	76	19 July, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	18 Jan., 63	24 Apr., 63	8 Aug., 63	3 Oct., 63	5		
Longton 55a, 55b	Ashwood	7		25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	5 Apr., 63	16 July, 63	11 Oct., 63	14 Jan., 64	32		
Hanley 89	Malhouse Road	15	19 July, 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	5 Apr., 63	Unopposed	6 Aug., 63	25 Oct., 63	16		
Hanley 90	Trent Street	5	3 Sep., 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	24 Jan., 63	Unopposed	10 June, 63	20 Aug., 63	15		
Hanley 91	Werrington Road	7	3 Sep., 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	29 Jan., 63	11 June, 63	23 Oct., 63	21 Jan., 64	4		15
Hanley 92	Werrington Road	39	3 Sep., 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	5 Feb., 63	11 June, 63	28 Oct., 63	23 Jan., 64	3		
Tunstall 47	Goodfellow Street	79	3 Sep., 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	8 Feb., 63	11 June, 63	9 Oct., 63	9 Jan., 64	5		
Burslem 67	Navigation Road	8	20 Sep., 62	31 Jan., 63	24 Apr., 63	15 Feb., 63	11 June, 63	28 Oct., 63	30 Jan., 64	5		
Burslem 68	Fnoch Street	9	22 Nov., 62	31 Jan., 63	24 Apr., 63	23 Apr., 63	16 July, 63	15 Oct., 63	16 Jan., 64	5		
Hanley 93	Millrise Road	5	13 Dec., 62	31 Jan., 63	26 Apr., 63	25 Apr., 63	16 July, 63	28 Nov., 63	12 Feb., 64	7		
Longton 56	Sutherland Road	8	13 Dec., 62	25 Apr., 63	12 June, 63	11 June, 63	Unopposed	17 Dec., 63	25 Feb., 64	5		5
Longton 57	Sandgate Street	12	13 Dec., 62	26 Apr., 63	19 June, 63	18 June, 63	Unopposed	4 Oct., 63	28 Nov., 63	3		
Hanley 94/95	Bryan Street	18	24 Jan., 63	25 Apr., 63	26 June, 63	25 June, 63	Unopposed	21 Oct., 63	17 Jan., 64	8		
Longton 58	Spring Terrace	9	22 Mar., 63	30 May, 63	15 June, 63	10 July, 63	3 Sep., 63	19 Nov., 63	7 Feb., 64	3		
Longton 59	Red Bank	6	22 Mar., 63	30 May, 63	11 July, 63	1 Aug., 63	Unopposed	9 Oct., 63	3 Dec., 63	3		7
					2 Aug., 63	1 Aug., 63	Unopposed	20 Nov., 63	22 Jan., 64	4		

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Permitted		
										No. Rehs.	No. Cld.	No. Prog.
Burslem 69	Greenhead	10	20 June, 63	27 Feb., 64	8 May, 64	8 May, 64	Unopposed	7 Sep., 64	12 Nov., 64	—	—	—
Stoke 46	Wharf Street	6	20 June, 63	31 Oct., 63	7 Jan., 63	7 Jan., 64	Unopposed	12 June, 64	19 Aug., 64	—	—	—
Stoke 47	Wharf Street	5	20 June, 63	31 Oct., 63	9 Jan., 64	9 Jan., 64	Unopposed	6 July, 64	2 Sep., 64	—	—	—
Burslem 70	Westport Road	5	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	—	—	—	—
Burslem 71	Westport Road	4	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	—	—	—	—
Burslem 72	Westport Road	71	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	—	—	—	—
Burslem 73	Westport Road	11	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	—	—	—	—
Burslem 74	Westport Road	2	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	—	—	—	—
Burslem 75	Westport Road	4	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	—	—	—	—
Burslem 76	Westport Road	9	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	—	—	—	—
Burslem 77	Westport Road	3	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	—	—	—	—
Burslem 78	Westport Road	2	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	—	—	—	—
Stoke 48	Summer Street	52	19 Sep., 63	27 Feb., 64	15 May, 64	15 May, 64	Unopposed	20 Nov., 64	—	—	—	—
Stoke 49	Summer Street	10	19 Sep., 63	27 Feb., 64	15 May, 64	15 May, 64	Unopposed	20 Nov., 64	—	—	—	—
Hanley 96	Shearer Street	21	24 Oct., 63	27 Feb., 64	29 Apr., 64	29 Apr., 64	Unopposed	7 Sep., 64	3 Nov., 64	—	—	—
Hanley 97	Cliffe Vale Place	8	24 Oct., 63	27 Feb., 64	14 May, 64	14 May, 64	Unopposed	7 Sep., 64	5 Nov., 64	—	—	—
Hanley 98	St. James Street	8	24 Oct., 63	27 Feb., 64	6 May, 64	6 May, 64	Unopposed	7 Sep., 64	10 Nov., 64	2	—	—
Stoke 50	Rookery Lane	15	24 Oct., 63	27 Feb., 64	22 Apr., 64	22 Apr., 64	Unopposed	7 Sep., 64	—	—	—	—
Penton 20	Mason Street	26	21 Nov., 63	27 Feb., 64	12 May, 64	12 May, 64	22 Sep., 64	—	—	—	—	—
Longton 60	Uttoxeter Road	11	21 Nov., 63	27 Feb., 64	13 May, 64	13 May, 64	22 Sep., 64	—	—	—	—	—
Longton 61	Calverley Street	7	21 Nov., 63	27 Feb., 64	13 May, 64	13 May, 64	22 Sep., 64	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke 51	Elenora Street	12	20 Feb., 64	30 Apr., 64	1 Sep., 64	1 Sep., 64	22 Sep., 64	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke 52	Elenora Street	11	20 Feb., 64	30 Apr., 64	1 Sep., 64	1 Sep., 64	22 Sep., 64	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke 53	Elenora Street	5	20 Feb., 64	30 Apr., 64	1 Sep., 64	1 Sep., 64	22 Sep., 64	—	—	—	—	—
Penton 21	Kerr Street	17	20 Feb., 64	30 Apr., 64	28 July, 64	28 July, 64	22 Sep., 64	—	—	—	—	—
Penton 22	Kerr Street	2	20 Feb., 64	30 Apr., 64	28 July, 64	28 July, 64	22 Sep., 64	—	—	—	—	—
Burslem 59	Elder Place	19	19 Mar., 64	24 Sep., 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burslem 79	Hall Street	13	23 Apr., 64	24 Sep., 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burslem 80	Dale Street	6	23 Apr., 64	24 Sep., 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burslem 81	Dale Street	34	23 Apr., 64	24 Sep., 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke 54	Hartshill Road	94	18 June, 64	24 Sep., 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rebsd	No. Clrd.	No. Prog.
Hanley 99	Bedford Street	6	23 July, 64	26 Nov., 64								
Hanley 100	Bedford Street	4	23 July, 64	26 Nov., 64								
Hanley 101	Bedford Street	2	23 July, 64	26 Nov., 64								
Hanley 102	Bedford Street	3	23 July, 64	26 Nov., 64								
Hanley 103	Oldham Street	7	31 Aug., 64	26 Nov., 64								
Fenton 23	City Road	11	31 Aug., 64	26 Nov., 64								
Tunstall 48	Turnhurst Road	3	31 Aug., 64	26 Nov., 64								
Tunstall 49	Turnhurst Road	3	31 Aug., 64	26 Nov., 64								
Tunstall 50	Turnhurst Road	32	31 Aug., 64	26 Nov., 64								
Tunstall 51	Linehouses	43	23 Sep., 64	26 Nov., 64								
Hanley 104	Broom Street	17	23 Sep., 64	26 Nov., 64								
Hanley 105	Werrington Road	5	23 Sep., 64	26 Nov., 64								
Burslem 82	Card Street	131	22 Oct., 64									
Burslem 83	Card Street	12	22 Oct., 64									
Hanley 106	Windmill Street	70	19 Nov., 64									
Burslem 84	Knypersley Road	4	17 Dec., 64									
Hanley 107	Malthouse Road	4	17 Dec., 64									

## Housing Repair and Demolition, etc.

During the year, 16 applications were received for a Certificate of Disrepair. 10 certificates were issued in respect of all the defects.

In 4 instances undertakings submitted by the landlords to complete the repairs within a period of six months were accepted in lieu of issuing a Certificate of Disrepair.

4 applications were received for the cancellation of Certificates of disrepair and in all cases the certificates were cancelled.

Housing repairs were dealt with through the medium of the Public Health Act, 1936, and only in special cases is action taken under the Housing Act, 1957.

During the year, 51 Demolition Orders and 56 Closing Orders were made in respect of individual houses unfit for human habitation.

		1963	1964
1. INSPECTION			
(a)	(i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	864	576
	(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,035	692
(b)	(i) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts, 1936 to 1961 ..	854	576
	(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,035	692
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	851	572
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	10	—
(e)	Number of dwelling-houses found in a fit state ..	3	4
(f)	Number of inspections under Part III of Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas) .. .. .	721	454
(g)	Number of inspections under Rent Act, 1957 ..	22	11
(h)	Number of inspections under Section 51 ..	—	—

## 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

	1963	1964
Number of Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their officers .. .. .	894	1,014

## 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

(a)	Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.		
	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—		
(i)	By Owners .. .. .	—	—
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	—	—
(b)	Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 Housing Act, 1957:—		
(i)	Demolition Orders made .. .. .	84	51
(ii)	Undertakings accepted .. .. .	2	2
(iii)	Closing Orders made (Part of a Building) ..	5	3
(iv)	Informal Undertakings .. .. .	—	—
(v)	Closing Orders made (Whole of a Building) ..	60	53
(c)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—		
	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—		
(i)	By Owners .. .. .	373	285
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	39	40

4. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES	<i>In Progress</i>	<i>Demolished</i>	
	1964	1963	1964
(a) Compulsory Purchase Areas ..	27	273	239
(b) Individual Unfit Houses .. .. .	—	62	57

Revisits in respect of Statutory Notices served under the Housing Act, 1957, and Public Health Act, 1936 ..	594	19
Appointments .. .. .	151	145
Defects Remedied .. .. .	2,905	22
Visits in respect of Clearance Areas, etc. .. .. .	1,707	1,545

## Demolition Orders and Closing Orders in Operation at the end of the year

						<i>Demolition Orders</i>	<i>Closing Orders</i>
• Tunstall	..	..	..	..	..	26	62
Buislem	..	..	..	..	..	68	80
Hanley	..	..	..	..	..	90	137
Stoke	..	..	..	..	..	23	65
Fenton	..	..	..	..	..	19	51
Longton	..	..	..	..	..	59	97
						<hr/> 285 <hr/>	<hr/> 492 <hr/>

### Overcrowding Provisions—Housing Act, 1957

During the year there were 16 complaints of overcrowding and of these 9 were certified as overcrowded in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957. No Families were rehoused by the Corporation to abate overcrowding.

### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, HOUSING ACT, 1949

1,196 Inspections were made as compared with 1,085 for the previous year.

The number of improvement grants completed was 683 as compared with 579 for the previous year.



## FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

The number of complaints received from various sources regarding (a) foreign bodies in food and drink and (b) unsound food, especially decomposition, mouldiness, and such similar conditions, still increases; in fact records show that these are doubling each year. Cases of the latter group, namely decomposition and associated manifestations of unfitness, were far more numerous in the period under review than in any previous year. This was due mainly to the following three reasons.

Firstly, the more widespread sales of perishable pre-packed foods such as sausages, meat pies and other meat products; secondly, the prolonged warm, humid weather during August and September; and lastly, but certainly not least, the change in the attitude of the consumer to more readily notify the authorities of any irregularities in his food and drink. This public co-operation is becoming more pronounced daily. Frequently, however, the complainant or some other person involved does not appreciate that he or she may have to attend Court should legal proceedings follow, and in many instances emphatically states that he will not under any circumstances give evidence in the event of a prosecution. This reaction is most understandable, as the average purchaser or consumer thinks that once the appropriate Department of the Local Authority has been informed the matter is concluded as far as he is concerned, and that from then on it is a matter for the Authority and the Retailer or Manufacturer. There does exist, of course, powers to compel the complainant or any person involved to attend Court to give evidence but any such action would hardly encourage further consumer co-operation.

Regarding this increased number of complaints concerning decomposition and mouldiness in pre-packed perishable foods which have resulted in a considerable number of prosecutions and warnings, several matters may be mentioned. Although there has been a much improved standard in the storage and display arrangements of such commodities in most food shops, there is a marked lack of supervision in stock rotation in many premises. The large supermarkets are not entirely blameless in this respect. Far too often the manager or person-in-charge of such establishments leaves the matter of stock replenishment and quantity on display to the supplier's salesman, who, on numerous occasions, naturally puts in more of his firm's products than can be disposed of by the shop. The salesman may have an arrangement with the shop manager to replace any unsold goods with a fresh stock, an undertaking which his firm state most emphatically they do not countenance only on very special occasions, as they do not supply on a sale or return basis. If such exchanges take place and the manufacturer's salesman has no "credit system" with his firm, what happens to the uplifted perishable goods? Do they get back into circulation at some other premises? In order to protect himself as far as practicable against contravening the law by selling decomposed food of such a nature the shopkeeper or shop-manager should institute his own system of stock coding. The manufacturer's codes are unknown to the retailer and only denote the day of manufacture or packing and not the day of delivery to the retailer's premises. Many shopkeepers in the City

have been advised to institute a private code of their own indicating the date of delivery to them, and in many instances have put such a system into operation to facilitate stock rotation and control.

All self-service stores may experience similar problems due to such foods being picked up by customers and replaced at the back or in some other part of display cabinet or fixture where it remains too long and sometimes without proper cold storage arrangements. Only by exercising strict supervision and control of such sales units and the operation of a proper internal check system can the problems arising from such actions be minimized or possibly eliminated.

The retailer has a legal obligation and responsibility to take all possible measures to ensure that food sold by him is of the quality demanded and fit for human consumption.

## **PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS**

163 samples of Public and School Swimming Baths water were taken for bacteriological examination, with results as follows:—

161 samples were satisfactory.

2 samples were unsatisfactory.

In addition samples of water were examined for Chlorine content pH. This information is given to the Bath Superintendents, and proved results regarding residual chlorine are now being obtained.

# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The number of samples taken for analysis and submitted to the Public Analyst during the year was as follows:—

Total number of samples submitted for analysis	Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
			Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
1 Acetic Acid .. .. .	—	1	—	1
5 Almonds, ground .. .. .	1	4	5	—
2 Baking powder .. .. .	—	2	2	—
1 Beef suet .. .. .	—	1	1	—
30 Butter .. .. .	29	1	30	—
1 Bronchial mixture .. .. .	—	1	1	—
2 Blackcurrant Vitamin C Health (sweet) .. .. .	1	1	2	—
1 Blackcurrant Health Drink (concentrated) .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Cake, fruit mixture .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Cannelloni mogader .. .. .	—	1	—	1
1 Crab, dressed .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Cherries .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Chopped piccalilli .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Cooking oil .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Concentrated chicken stock tablets .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Cream, whipping .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Cream, double .. .. .	—	1	1	—
2 Cream, pure, Danish .. .. .	—	2	2	—
1 Cream, Jersey .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Cream .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Cream, pure .. .. .	—	1	1	—
2 Cream, pure, dairy .. .. .	1	1	2	—
3 Cream, Danish .. .. .	2	1	1	2
1 Cream, sterilised .. .. .	—	1	1	—
3 Creamed sago milk pudding .. .. .	1	2	1	2
15 Creamed rice milk pudding .. .. .	5	10	11	4
1 Cornflour .. .. .	—	1	1	—
5 Currants .. .. .	—	5	4	1
1 Currants, dried .. .. .	1	—	1	—
2 Dripping .. .. .	2	—	2	—
1 Dripping, pork .. .. .	1	—	1	—
DRUGS				
1 Camphorated oil, B.P. .. .. .	—	1	1	—
3 Castor oil, B.P. .. .. .	—	3	3	—
3 Bicarbonate of soda .. .. .	—	3	3	—
1 Cough syrup .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Coldrex tablets .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Cardiac debility mixture .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Codeine and creosote compound pastilles .. .. .	—	1	—	1
3 Epsom salts .. .. .	—	3	3	—
1 Glauber salts .. .. .	—	1	—	1
1 Lung tonic .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1 Essence of linseed .. .. .	—	1	1	—
08 Carried forward .. .. .	44	64	95	13

Total number of samples submitted for analysis		Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
				Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
108	Brought forward ..	44	64	95	13
1	Zinc and castor oil, B.P. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Zinc and castor oil cream, B.P. ..	—	1	1	—
		1	—	1	—
1	Fat, pure .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Fish sizzle .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Fish paste, salmon .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Fried potato crisps .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Fluffy cooked rice .. ..	—	4	4	—
4	Flour, self raising .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Flour, whole wheat .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Fruit salad .. ..	—	—	—	—
	FLOUR CONFECTIONERY				
1	Chocolate dairy cream sandwich ..	—	1	1	—
1	Dairy cream sponge .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Dairy cream doughnuts .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jam and cream sandwich .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Fresh cream doughnuts .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Fresh cream sandwich .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Real cream eclair .. ..	—	—	—	—
1	Glycerine, lemon and honey balsam	—	1	1	—
1	Ground ginger .. ..	—	1	1	—
4	Glacé cherries .. ..	2	2	4	—
4	Golden raising powder .. ..	—	4	4	—
1	Honey .. ..	—	1	1	—
31	Ice cream .. ..	30	1	31	—
1	Ice cream ripple .. ..	1	—	1	—
1	Ice cream chocolate .. ..	1	—	1	—
4	Ice cream dairy .. ..	4	—	4	—
1	Instant welsh rarebit .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Instant chifton .. ..	—	1	1	—
17	Jams .. ..	5	12	17	—
1	Jelly, victoria plum .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Jelly, black grape .. ..	—	1	1	—
7	Lard .. ..	6	1	7	—
6	Lemon curd .. ..	2	4	6	—
1	Lemon cheese .. ..	1	—	1	—
1	Lem-mel .. ..	—	1	1	—
2	Marmalade .. ..	—	2	2	—
13	Margarine .. ..	9	4	13	—
1	Marmalade jelly .. ..	1	—	1	—
3	Mince meat .. ..	1	2	3	—
2	Marzipan .. ..	2	—	2	—
1	Marzipan, almond .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Madeira sandwich .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Macedoine .. ..	—	1	1	—
	MEAT PRODUCTS				
1	Casserole steak in gravy .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Casserole steak .. ..	—	1	1	—
1	Beef steak, 95% meat content ..	—	1	—	—
239	Carried forward ..	110	129	225	—

Total number of samples submitted for analysis		Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
				Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
239	Brought forward ..	110	129	225	14
1	Beef sizzle .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Beef steak and gravy .. .. .	—	1	—	1
1	Beef steak with barbecue sauce .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Chopped chicken in jelly .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Chopped chicken in natural jelly .. .. .	—	1	—	1
1	Chicken and bacon sizzle .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Chicken meat paste .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Chopped pork and ham .. .. .	—	1	1	—
2	Chicken croquettes .. .. .	—	2	1	1
1	Curried beef .. .. .	—	1	1	—
2	Chopped ham .. .. .	—	2	2	—
1	Chicken dinner with vegetables and gravy .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Chopped pork .. .. .	—	1	1	—
2	Chicken fillets in jelly .. .. .	—	2	2	—
1	Corned mutton .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Chunky pork .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Chicken breast .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Chunky chicken in a delicious savory sauce .. .. .	—	1	1	—
2	Danish pork in natural juice .. .. .	—	2	2	—
2	Irish stewed steak .. .. .	—	2	2	—
2	Lambs tongues .. .. .	—	2	2	—
2	Lean stewed steak .. .. .	—	2	1	1
1	Minced beef and gravy .. .. .	—	1	—	1
2	Minced beef loaf .. .. .	—	2	1	1
1	Minced chicken .. .. .	—	1	—	1
1	Minced beef with onions and gravy .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Minced sandwich chicken .. .. .	—	1	—	1
1	Meat paste, chicken .. .. .	—	1	1	—
3	Pork luncheon meat .. .. .	—	3	2	1
2	Potted beef .. .. .	—	2	2	—
1	Pork brawn .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Prime minced steak in rich gravy .. .. .	—	1	1	—
3	Sliced ox tongue .. .. .	—	3	3	—
1	Stewed beef steak with gravy .. .. .	—	1	—	1
4	Stewed steak .. .. .	—	4	4	—
6	Stewed steak in gravy .. .. .	—	6	3	3
6	Stewed steak with gravy .. .. .	—	6	3	3
1	Spam spread .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Stewed steak, English, with rich gravy .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Roast beef with gravy and roast potatoes .. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Stewed steak in rich gravy .. .. .	—	1	—	1
1	Meat tenderiser .. .. .	—	1	1	—
250	Milk samples .. .. .	247	3	250	—
1	Manello syrup .. .. .	1	—	1	—
6	Mincemeat .. .. .	3	3	6	—
1	Mincemeat with brandy .. .. .	1	—	1	—
3	Mixed fruit .. .. .	—	3	3	—
4	Non-brewed condiment .. .. .	3	1	4	—
572	Carried forward ..	365	207	541	31

Total number of samples submitted for analysis					Results of Analysis			
					Formal	Informal	Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
572	Brought forward ..				365	207	541	31
1	Norway sild .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Olive oil .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Processed peas .. .. .	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Piccalilli .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Pepper, ground .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Peanut crumble .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Rice pudding with full cream milk ..	..	..	..	—	1	—	2
2	Rice milk pudding .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Raisins .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Raisins, seedless .. .. .	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
2	Red cabbage .. .. .	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
2	Ribena .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Salad cream .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sucron .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	12	—
12	Shredded beef suet .. .. .	..	..	..	9	3	1	—
1	Salmon .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Salmon and shrimp paste .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sauce bolognese .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sago pudding .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	1	3
4	Sultanas .. .. .	..	..	..	9	166	162	13
175	Sausages .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
SOFT DRINKS					—	1	1	—
1	Lime juice cordial .. .. .	..	..	..	10	2	11	1
12	Orange drink .. .. .	..	..	..	8	1	9	—
9	Orange squash .. .. .	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
2	Orange juice, jaffa .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Jaffa juice .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Lemon juice .. .. .	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
2	Pineapple juice .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Lemon barley water .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Lemon barley drink .. .. .	..	..	..	5	—	5	—
5	Lemon squash .. .. .	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
2	Orange juice .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Shandy .. .. .	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
2	Tomato juice .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Blackcurrant juice cordial .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Blackcurrant .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Grapefruit squash .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Lemon crush .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Orange squash concentrated .. .. .	..	..	..	13	2	15	—
15	Vinegar, malt .. .. .	..	..	..	5	1	5	—
6	Vinegar, pure malt .. .. .	..	..	..	2	—	2	—
2	Vinegar, malt with caramel .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Vinegar, cider .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Yoghourt .. .. .	..	..	..	—	1	—	—
1	Yoghourt with wine .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
ALCOHOLIC DRINKS					—	3	3	—
3	Cider .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Orange wine .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
860					440	420	808	—



Formal Samples	.. .. .	440
Informal Samples	.. .. .	420
Number of Samples Genuine	.. .. .	808
Number of Samples Non-Genuine	.. .. .	52

The average of fat in the milk samples passed as genuine was as follows:—

Quarter ending:—	Ordinary Milk	Channel Island
31st March, 1964	3.65%	4.44%
30th June, 1964	3.51%	4.35%
30th September, 1964	3.68%	4.47%
31st December, 1964	3.83%	4.83%

The Sale of Milk Regulations 1939, fixed a minimum presumptive fat standard of 3.0%.

Details of unsatisfactory samples where proceedings were not instituted:—

Article	Remarks
CHOPPED CHICKEN IN NATURAL JELLY	.. Contained only 79.5% of meat and so should be described as "Chopped Chicken in Jelly", since 20.5% is added water. Dutch produce. The firm whose name appeared on the container was notified, and they replied stating that they were surprised at the low meat content found by the analyst. After lengthy correspondence they intimated that the next printing of labels would refer to the product as "Chopped chicken in jelly". Informal sample.
CODEIN AND CREOSOTE COMPOUND PASTILLES	.. Contained less than a quarter of the amount of phosphate claimed to be present. The retailer was interviewed and the manufacturer notified. The deficiency was traced to the last supply to the retailer. All stocks returned to the manufacturer for replacement. Informal sample.
ACETIC ACID	.. .. The method of stating the acetic acid content did not comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order. The manufacturer was notified and replied stating that they will amend the label when reprinting. Informal sample.
ANNELLONI MOGADOR	.. The list of ingredients included the general description e.g. "Vegetables" instead of listing each one specifically. Foreign produce. The matter was taken up with the importer who replied stating that he had notified the canners regarding the listing of each vegetable individually. New labels would comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order. Informal sample.

Article	Remarks
GLAUWER SALTS .. ..	Contained only 36.7% water of hydration and should have contained not less than 51.5%. Retailer interviewed and advised regarding storage on the premises. Informal sample.
MINCED CHICKEN .. ..	18.3% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 77.4% instead of 95%. Foreign produce. The firm whose name appeared on the container was notified and they replied indicating that the label was to be amended to read "Real Minced Chicken in Chicken Stock". Informal sample.
ORANGE DRINK .. ..	Contained an excessive amount of sulphite preservative, namely, 520 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide instead of 350 p.p.m. A letter of warning was sent to the suppliers of the product. The manufacturers had ceased business and the stocks were withdrawn from sale.
PORK SAUSAGE .. ..	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 150 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent to manufacturer-retailer. Informal sample.
STEWED STEAK WITH GRAVY	19.1% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 60.7% instead of 75.0%. Local retailer notified. All stocks withdrawn from sale and returned to manufacturers. A letter was sent to the manufacturers who intimated that they pack a 75% meat product and that an error must have occurred in the packing of the product. Informal sample.
PORK SAUSAGES .. ..	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 285 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide. A letter of warning was sent to the manufacturer-retailer. Informal sample.
STEWED STEAK IN GRAVY ..	19.1% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 60.7% instead of 75%. Manufacturers notified. They replied that they pack a 75% meat product on behalf of retailers and that an error must have occurred during packing of the product. The retailer was notified of the Public Analyst's findings. All stocks were withdrawn from sale and no more to be purchased unless it contained 75%. The manufacturers have since written stating that they were notifying their customers regarding the meat content of their products. Informal sample.
BEEF STEAK AND GRAVY ..	11.7% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 66.2% instead of 75%. A representative of the manufacturer was interviewed. A letter has since been received stating that all stocks already in hand will be labelled "Meat content not less than 65%", and that it is not their intention to sell any future consignments of stewed steak and gravy in the United Kingdom unless it either has a meat content of at least 75% or has on the label a clear indication of the lower meat content. Informal sample.

Article	Remarks
STEWED STEAK WITH GRAVY	14.7% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 64.0% instead of 75%. Letter sent to manufacturers who have replied stating that the meat content of their product had been raised to 75%. Informal sample.
STEWED STEAK WITH RICH GRAVY	11.3% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 66.5% instead of 75.0%. Letter sent to the manufacturers who replied stating that they were increasing the meat content to 70% and had arranged for labels to have printed on them "Meat content 70%". Informal sample.
PORK SAUSAGES .. ..	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 240 parts per million by weight of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent to producer-retailer. Informal sample.
STEWED BEEF STEAK AND .. GRAVY	22.4% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 58.2% instead of 75%. Letter sent to manufacturers who replied stating that they were surprised that the product was still in circulation as production and sale had been discontinued for some time. If recommenced the meat content would be in accordance with new legislation. Informal sample.
PORK SAUSAGES .. ..	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 140 parts per million by weight of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent to manufacturer-retailer. Informal sample.
PORK SAUSAGES .. ..	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 70 parts per million by weight of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent to producer-retailer. Informal sample.
MINCED BEEF LOAF.. ..	9.1% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 59.1% instead of 65.0%. Australian product. Letter received from the importers who replied stating that they were taking the matter up with the manufacturers in Australia and were having other cans from the same shipment analysed. Informal sample.
STEWED STEAK WITH GRAVY	20.1% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 59.9% instead of 75.0%. Matter taken up with manufacturers in Northern Ireland who replied indicating that the product should have contained at least 65% of meat. They further stated that this had been increased to 75%. Informal sample.
MINCED SANDWICH CHICKEN	Contained only 60.0% of meat and should be sold as "Chicken Paste" or "Spread". Canadian produce. Letter sent to the importers who replied stating that they would take up the matter with the packers in Canada. Informal sample.

Article	Remarks
CASSEROLE STEAK .. ..	Should be described as "Casserole Steak with gravy" and as such should contain 75.0% of meat instead of the 65.9% of meat present. The matter taken up by the retailers with the importers who replied that they were awaiting the new proposal of the Food Standards Committee and had been in communication with the packers in Australia regarding the labelling of future products. Informal sample.
CREAMED RICE MILK PUDDING .. ..	Made with milk containing only 3.08% of fat instead of 3.60% fat. Further sample to be taken to see if any improvement in fat content. Informal sample.
BEEF AND PORK SAUSAGES .. ..	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative 10 parts per million by weight. Letter of warning sent to retailer-manufacturer. Informal sample.
CREAMED RICE MILK PUDDING .. ..	Strong musty flavour made the sample uneatable. All stocks withdrawn from sale and returned to manufacturers. This action had been taken by the retailer prior to the Public Analyst's report being received. Informal sample.
MALT VINEGAR .. ..	Contained added salt which was not listed as an ingredient. Local wholesaler interviewed. Stock withdrawn from sale and returned to manufacturer.
STEWED STEAK WITH GRAVY .. ..	10.9% deficient of its proper proportion of meat containing 66.8% instead of 75.0%. Interviewed retailer who took the matter up with the manufacturers. Product from Northern Ireland. Uplifted and returned to manufacturers. Informal sample.
PORK SAUSAGES .. ..	16.6% deficient of its proper proportion of meat containing 54.2% instead of 65.0%. Retailer and manufacturer interviewed. Only commenced business a few months before sample was taken. Letter of warning sent. Repeat sample taken. Informal sample.
BEEF STEAK, 95% MEAT CONTENT .. ..	8.8% deficient of its proper proportion of meat containing 86.6% instead of 95.0%. Matter taken up by importers with the manufacturers in Australia. Repeat sample to be taken. Informal sample.
LEAN STEWED STEAK .. ..	16.8% deficient of its proper proportion of meat containing 79.0% instead of 95.0%. Stocks at retailers premises withdrawn from sale. Matter was taken up with the importers who contacted the manufacturers in South Africa. Informal sample.
CREAMED RICE MILK PUDDING .. ..	Made with milk containing only 3.16% of fat instead of 3.60% of fat. No action taken.

Article	Remarks
RICE MILK PUDDING ..	Ingredients correctly stated but a product containing no whole milk should not be described as "Rice Milk Pudding". Formal sample taken in connection with this sample. See Prosecutions.
DANISH CREAM ..	9.6% deficient of its proper proportion of fat, containing 20.8% instead of the 23.0% required. See particulars below regarding the formal sample of this product. Informal sample.
DANISH CREAM ..	4.8% deficient of its proper proportion of fat, containing 21.9% instead of 23.0%. Letter of warning to retailers.
LEAN STEWED STEAK ..	7.8% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 87.6% instead of 95%. Local retailer interviewed. Stocks withdrawn from sale. Matter taken up with manufacturer in South Africa by importer and reason for deficiency ascertained. Informal sample.
PORK SAUSAGE ..	Contained only 28.9% of lean meat instead of not less than 32.5%. Letter of warning to producer-retailer. Informal sample.
CHICKEN CROQUETTES ..	Contained more than one ingredient so if sold pre-packed should have a list of ingredients. Letter sent to retailers who contacted manufacturers. Labels to be supplied giving details of ingredients to be inserted inside wrappers. Informal sample.
CURRANTS ..	Contained 0.16% of added mineral oil which should have been included in a list of ingredients. Letter sent to packers who replied that this matter is to be discussed at a meeting of the National Dried Fruit Association. Informal sample.
SULTANAS ..	Contained mineral oil as an undisclosed ingredient. Letter of warning sent to retailer.
SULTANAS ..	Contained mineral oil as an undisclosed ingredient. Letter of warning sent to retailer.
BEEF SAUSAGE ..	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative, 200 parts per million by weight. Producer-retailer warned. Informal sample.
PORK SAUSAGE ..	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative 240 parts per million by weight of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent to producer-retailer. Informal sample.
PORK SAUSAGE WITH PRESERVATIVE ..	Contained only 29.6% instead of not less than 32.5% of lean meat. Letter from manufacturers who replied stating that the lean meat content should have been 35%. Repeat sample satisfactory. Informal sample.
STEWED STEAK WITH GRAVY ..	15.3% deficient of its proper proportion of meat containing 63.5% instead of 75.0%. Retailer interviewed - old stock. All existing stock taken from sale. Manufacturer notified. Informal sample.

Article	Remarks
PORK LUNCHEON MEAT ..	2.8% deficient of its proper proportion of meat containing 77.8% instead of 80.0% and containing 14.6% of starch - an undeclared ingredient. to importer who replied stating that the taking up the matter with the manufacturer Holland. Informal sample.
PORK SAUSAGE WITH PRESERVATIVE ..	Contained only 30.3% instead of not less than 35% of lean meat. Letter of warning to producer. Informal sample.
SULTANAS .. ..	Contained mineral oil which should be listed as ingredient. Letter to packers, who replied that they were discussing the matter with the Dried Fruit Trade and Australian Fruit Board. Informal sample.
YOGHOURT WITH WINE ..	Contained 11.0% of fat and so should not be described as "Fat-Free Yoghourt" nor as containing "Skimmed Milk". Letter sent to manufacturer who replied stating that cream had been added to the Christmas trade and unfortunately label had not been amended. Label altered immediately. Informal sample.
CREAMED RICE MILK PUDDING ..	Ingredients in wrong order. Should not be described as Milk Pudding if prepared from skimmed milk. Matter taken up with retailers after Court of Appeal decision in the case of a similar product. All stock lifted from retailers and returned to manufacturers.
CREAMED SAGO MILK PUDDING ..	Ingredients listed in wrong order and sample contained partially skimmed milk instead of full cream milk. Formal sample since taken. See list of violations. Informal sample.

### Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1935, Section 68 and The Food and Drugs Act, 1955

82 samples of ice cream and ice cream liquid mix were submitted for bacteriological examination with results as follows:—

	Sample
Provisional Grade 1 .. .. .	61
Provisional Grade 2 .. .. .	1
Provisional Grade 3 .. .. .	3
Provisional Grade 4 .. .. .	17
	82



In the cases of the samples placed in provisional grades 3 and 4 investigations were carried out and advice given regarding sterilising of plant and the use of sterilants on fixed units. Advice was also given regarding manufacture, cooling and storage.

In addition eight samples of iced lollies were submitted for bacteriological examination. All were reported to have a pH below 4.5.

### Miscellaneous Visits

1,676 visits were made for appointments, interviews, licensing and investigations.

### Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

13 samples were submitted for analysis as follows:—

Basic slag .. .. .	2
Bone meal .. .. .	2
Growmore .. .. .	1
Growers mash .. .. .	1
Mor-egg layers mash .. .. .	1
Sow and weaner pig meal .. .. .	1
Intensive layers mash .. .. .	1
Nitrogenous liquor .. .. .	1
Rich yolk intensive layers feed .. .. .	1
Ever flow milk pencils .. .. .	1
Pig weaner and growers meal .. .. .	1

All the samples were satisfactory.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

#### Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

#### The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960-1963

All samples for bacteriological tests were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service (Medical Research Council), Stafford.

#### DESIGNATED MILK

414 samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological examination as follows:—

#### TUBERCULIN TESTED (CHANNEL ISLANDS) MILK (PASTEURISED):—44

44 passed the Phosphatase Test.

38 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

4 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

In 2 cases owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the results of the Methylene Blue Test were rendered void.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK (PASTEURISED):—210

210 passed the Phosphatase Test.

197 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

4 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

In 9 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, results of the Methylene Blue Test were rendered void.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK (FARM BOTTLED):—5

3 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

2 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK (PASTEURISED) HOMOGENISED:—31

31 passed the Phosphatase Test.

29 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

In 2 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, results of the Methylene Blue Test were rendered void.

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK:—2

2 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

PASTEURISED (H.T.S.T.):—43

43 passed the Phosphatase Test.

40 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

In 3 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature results of the Methylene Blue Test were rendered void.

PASTEURISED (HOLDER PROCESS):—4

1 passed the Phosphatase Test.

3 failed the Phosphatase Test.

3 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

1 failed the Methylene Blue Test.

The 3 samples that failed the phosphatase test were, in fact, milk being sold under the designation pasteurised. The milk supplied in cartons from a vending machine. The person who had caused the milk to be falsely designated was prosecuted (see Prosecutions).

STERILISED:—73

73 passed the Turbidity Test.

UNTREATED MILK (FARM BOTTLED):—2

2 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

BIOLOGICAL TEST

7 samples of designated milk were submitted for biological test. Tuberculosis with results as follows:—

Tuberculin tested milk (farm bottled):—5 negative.

Untreated milk (farm bottled):—2 negative.

# MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

103 visits to dairies in connection with sampling, inspections, alterations and repairs, etc., were made.

## Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

During the year 61,225 units of animals were slaughtered and examined in the City, and 107 tons, 16 cwt., 0 qrs., 14 lbs. of meat and offal were condemned, as compared with 55,215 units slaughtered and 97 tons, 5 cwt., 0 qrs., 11 lbs. of meat and offal condemned during the previous year.

## MEAT AND GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION

### ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED IN THE CITY

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Animals</i>	<i>Total Units</i>
23,454	601	88,558	59,579	172,192	61,225

### DETAILS OF CONDEMNATIONS

#### Carcases found to be affected with Tuberculosis

						<i>Weight of Meat Condemned</i>			
						T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
792 Pigs	comprising	792 part carcasses	..	..	..	4	9	2	8
792 Animals	comprising	792 part carcasses	..	..	..	4	9	2	8

#### Carcases found to be affected with Other Diseases

						T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
104 Cattle	comprising	20 whole and	84 part carcasses	..	5	5	1	5	
19 Calves	comprising	18 whole and	1 part carcasses	..	—	8	0	1	
254 Sheep	comprising	153 whole and	101 part carcasses	..	3	6	3	7	
357 Pigs	comprising	97 whole and	260 part carcasses	..	7	8	3	26	
734 Animals	comprising	288 whole and	446 part carcasses	..	16	9	0	11	

#### Total number of carcasses affected (Tuberculosis and other Diseases)

						T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
104 Cattle	comprising	20 whole and	84 part carcasses	..	5	5	1	5	
19 Calves	comprising	18 whole and	1 part carcasses	..	—	8	0	1	
254 Sheep	comprising	153 whole and	101 part carcasses	..	3	6	3	7	
1,149 Pigs	comprising	97 whole and	1,052 part carcasses	..	11	18	2	6	
1,526 Animals	comprising	288 whole and	1,238 part carcasses	..	20	18	2	19	

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

<i>Meat</i>				<i>Offal</i>				<i>TOTAL Meat and Offal</i>			
T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
20	18	2	19	86	17	1	23	107	16	0	14

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS WHICH NECESSITATED THE CONFISCATION OF THE WHOLE OF THE CARCASE AND ORGANS

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arthritis .. ..	—	—	—	1	1
Bruising, generalised ..	—	—	—	1	1
Oedema .. ..	1	—	1	3	5
Nephritis .. ..	—	—	1	—	1
Dropsy, generalised ..	1	1	15	—	17
Emaciation, generalised ..	5	4	100	3	112
Erysipelas, acute swine ..	—	—	—	1	1
Carcinoma .. ..	—	—	—	1	1
Fever, acute .. ..	2	—	2	19	23
Immaturity .. ..	—	3	1	—	4
Jaundice .. ..	—	—	1	—	1
Moribund .. ..	2	4	22	9	37
Multiple injuries .. ..	—	1	2	1	4
Pericarditis, Septic .. ..	—	—	—	2	2
Pyaemia .. ..	8	3	6	43	60
Septicaemia or Septic Intoxication .. ..	1	2	1	10	14
Gangrene .. ..	—	—	—	1	1
Leukemia .. ..	—	—	—	1	1
Toxaemia .. ..	—	—	1	1	2
TOTALS ..	20	18	153	97	288

The Tuberculosis (Reactors) Order, 1950  
(Brought into Operation in October, 1954)

During the year 15 cattle were dealt with under this Order at the City Abattoir. One of these cattle was found to be unfit for human consumption necessitating the condemnation of the entire carcase and organs.

**Tuberculosis (England and Wales Attested Area) Order,  
1960 (Brought into operation October 1960)**

During the year 3 Cattle received in the City direct from Cattle Markets or other sources were found to be affected with Tuberculosis, and, where applicable, were reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

**Cysticercus Bovis**

In the 15 cases discovered in cattle slaughtered in the City, 3 were affected with viable cysts and as a final precaution, were treated by freezing for 21 days at 15°F.

**OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED**

				<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Canned meat	..	..	..	3	12	2	27
Canned fruit	..	..	..	1	16	—	8
Canned milk	..	..	..	—	4	—	18
Canned fish	..	..	..	—	3	1	15
Canned vegetables	..	..	..	1	17	2	18
Canned soups	..	..	..	—	5	—	6
Cereals	..	..	..	—	1	—	—
Mincemeat	..	..	..	—	—	—	6
Rice	..	..	..	—	—	3	21
Cheese	..	..	..	—	—	1	1
Preserves	..	..	..	—	—	—	9
Sago	..	..	..	—	—	—	5
Bacon	..	..	..	—	2	2	6
Lemon powder	..	..	..	—	—	1	17
Baking powder	..	..	..	—	—	1	8
Meat paste	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Wet fish	..	..	..	—	8	2	2
Vegetables	..	..	..	—	10	2	12
Fruit	..	..	..	—	6	2	—
Poultry	..	..	..	—	3	1	—
Confectionery	..	..	..	—	—	—	14
Cooking fat	..	..	..	—	—	1	4
Butter	..	..	..	—	1	1	14
Yams	..	..	..	—	10	—	—
Sultanas	..	..	..	—	—	—	6
Raisins	..	..	..	—	—	—	13
Nuts	..	..	..	—	5	3	16
Frozen foods	..	..	..	5	7	3	9
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	—	3	—	19
				—	—	—	—
TOTALS	..			16	2	3	22
				—	—	—	—
				<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Total condemned 1964	..			16	2	3	22
Total condemned 1963	..			14	13	—	1

# SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1938-58

## Humane Slaughtering

The stunning of animals is carried out by means of electrically operated instruments or captive bolt pistols.

## Slaughtermen's Licences

Slaughtermen are required to be licensed by a Local Authority and only fit and proper persons who have attained the age of 18 years are permitted to hold such a licence.

The total number of licences in operation at 31st December, 1963 is 81.

## INSPECTIONS OF, AND VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES

	1963	1962
Animal food shops .. .. .	1	1
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	358	358
Other visits .. .. .	1,221	1,221
Butcher's shops, stalls and preserved food premises ..	464	464
Other food retail premises .. .. .	1,531	1,531
Ice cream shops and manufacturing premises .. .. .	343	343
Milk processing plants .. .. .	185	185
Food premises re condemnations .. .. .	587	587
Cold stores .. .. .	189	189
Markets .. .. .	401	401
Food warehouses .. .. .	31	31
Hawker's carts and vans .. .. .	25	25
Bakeries .. .. .	45	45
Oatcake bakeries .. .. .	39	39
Cafe kitchens .. .. .	141	141
Fish frying premises .. .. .	102	102
Industrial canteens .. .. .	124	124
School meals centres .. .. .	86	86
Snack bars .. .. .	98	98
Merchandise marks .. .. .	15	15
Mineral water factories .. .. .	2	2
Bottling stores .. .. .	8	8
Hotels/licensed premises .. .. .	147	147
Hostels/boarding houses .. .. .	1	1
Offensive trades .. .. .	21	21
Meat at slaughterhouses .. .. .	3,442	3,442
Potato packing premises .. .. .	3	3
Supermarkets .. .. .	14	14
Food factories .. .. .	1	1
Poultry packing premises .. .. .	-	-
Chemists shops .. .. .	5	5
Depots for hot dogs .. .. .	-	-
Meat at schools .. .. .	2	2
Herbalist .. .. .	3	3
Fairground food stalls .. .. .	9	9
Food stalls (exhibition) .. .. .	16	16
Hospital kitchens .. .. .		
TOTALS .. .. .	9,769	9,769



# PROSECUTIONS, 1964

Description	Fines			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) Having possession of unsound food for sale .. .. .	75	0	0	—	—	—
(2) Selling an unfit meat pie .. .. .	10	0	0	—	—	—
(3) Selling a Cornish pastie containing two pieces of wood .. .. .	10	0	0	—	—	—
(4) (a) Applying a false trade description to goods sold. Milk sold as pasteurised found to be raw milk .. .. .	5	0	0	—	—	—
(b) Using a special designation, namely, pasteurised milk, without holding a licence authorising the use of same .. .. .	2	0	0	—	—	—
(5) Selling pork pies unfit for human consumption.. .. .	5	0	0	—	—	—
(6) Selling sausages affected with mould .. .. .	5	0	0	—	—	—
(7) Selling a pork pie affected with mould .. .. .	10	0	0	5	0	0
(8) Selling meat and potato pies which were mouldy .. .. .	4	0	0	15	0	—
(9) (a) Dirty and defective condition of restaurant premises .. .. .	23	0	0	—	—	—
(b) Selling a cob of bread which was mouldy .. .. .	2	0	0	—	—	—
(10) Selling a steak and kidney pie which was affected with mould .. .. .	10	0	0	—	—	—
(11) Selling a pork pie containing an earwig .. .. .	20	0	0	—	—	—
(12) (a) Selling a quantity of a drug which was not of the quality demanded .. .. .	2	0	0	2	15	6
(b) Giving with a drug sold, a label which falsely described the drug .. .. .						
(13) (a) Selling an article of food, namely, rice milk pudding which contained an excessive amount of added water .. .. .	50	0	0	49	15	0
(b) Giving with food sold, namely, rice milk pudding, a label calculated to mislead as to the quality of the food .. .. .						
(14) Selling a can of creamed sago milk pudding which was not of the quality demanded .. .. .	Case dismissed					
(15) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area .. .. .	Defendant pleaded guilty, granted absolute discharge on payment of 4/- costs.					
(16) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control area. Convicted on two counts .. .. .	2	0	0	—	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	235	0	0	58	9	6

Warning letters were sent by the Town Clerk in the following instances:—

- (a) Selling a jar of blackcurrant jam which contained hemp and jute fibres.
- (b) Selling a jar of blackcurrant jam containing the shell of a snail.
- (c) Selling a packet of fish fingers which contained a portion of a partly smoked cigarette.
- (d) Selling a bottle of British sherry containing a fly.
- (e) Selling a can of strawberries containing a beetle.
- (f) Selling a packet of butter which contained a piece of cardboard paper and a portion of greaseproof wrapper.
- (g) Selling a packet of potato crisps not of the quality demanded.
- (h) Selling a jar of bilberries which contained a beetle.
- (i) Selling an apple tart affected with mould.
- (j) Selling a cake containing a wasp.
- (k) Selling a bag of potato crisps containing a fly.
- (l) Selling a carton of sultanas containing a crystalline substance identified by the Public Analyst as hydrated sodium silicate or sodium metasilicate.
- (m) Selling eggs which were unfit for human consumption.
- (n) Selling a pork pie which was affected with mould.
- (o) Selling a packet of processed cheese slices which contained portions of dark material.
- (p) Selling a Christmas pudding which was affected with mould.
- (q) Selling a fruit and cream tart which contained a piece of wood and a small particle of glass.
- (r) Selling a packet of sultanas and mineral oil which was not marked with a true statement of the appropriate designation of each of the constituents of the food.
- (s) Selling a can of corned beef which had an unpleasant taste and smell.

- (t) Selling a packet of sultanas and mineral oil which was not marked with a true statement of the appropriate designation of each of the constituents of the food.
- (u) Selling a tube of cake decorations containing a beetle.
- (v) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area.
- (w) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area.
- (x) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area.

# STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES WATER BOARD

## Register of Rainfall in 1964, kept at the Meir, Longton

(By the courtesy of C. V. Brown, Esq.)

					Total Depth (ins.)	No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell
January ..	..	..	..	..	1.04	13
February..	..	..	..	..	0.98	13
March ..	..	..	..	..	4.02	15
April ..	..	..	..	..	2.12	17
May ..	..	..	..	..	2.29	15
June ..	..	..	..	..	3.83	19
July ..	..	..	..	..	2.89	14
August ..	..	..	..	..	2.49	13
September	..	..	..	..	0.88	10
October ..	..	..	..	..	2.03	16
November ..	..	..	..	..	1.75	14
December ..	..	..	..	..	3.30	18
TOTALS ..					27.62	177

In 1963, the total rainfall was 28.06 inches.

## WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the City is provided by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, and is obtained from wells and boreholes sunk in the New Red Sandstone rocks, from springs issuing from the Millstone Grit and surface water collected and treated from an impounding reservoir at Tittesworth, near Leek.

The supply is a constant one, and practically all the houses within the City have a piped supply for domestic purposes. Only a few persons draw water from standpipes. Water is supplied also for the trade purposes of the district.

The water is not plumbo-solvent. Chloramine treatment is applied to the whole of the water supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1964 the Board took 753 Bacteriological and 400 Chemical samples of water as supplied to the district, including samples of the final water after treatment of the New Tittesworth Reservoir water, and they were all reported on as being "very satisfactory, clear and bright in appearance and of the highest standard of bacterial purity, indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for the purposes of a public supply". Of the total number of the samples taken, 100% were free from faecal contamination (E.Coli 1) and 96% free from Clostridium Welchii organisms. The chemical quality was also of the highest standard.

The total rainfall during the year was 27·62 inches, this being 16·2% below the Standard Average of 32·95 inches.

The Tittesworth Reservoir Scheme continued to function satisfactorily, and by the end of the year approximately 3½ million gallons of water per day was being taken into supply. The yields from the other sources of supply were also maintained satisfactorily throughout the year. The Board, however, are still very mindful of the development in the area of property and industry, and are continuing their efforts to maintain and ensure an adequate water supply to satisfy the needs of the district.

A scheme to improve the supply pressure to the high altitude areas in Goldenhill in the northern area of the City was commenced, and by the end of the year the building which will house the new Automatic Boosters was completed, and work on the installation of the plant and the laying of the 6" delivery main is in progress.

During 1964, the average daily quantity of water consumed in the whole of the Board's area of supply amounted to 21,042,000 gallons, with a population of 416,000, this represents an approximate consumption of 50½ gallons per head per day for domestic, trade, and waste purposes.

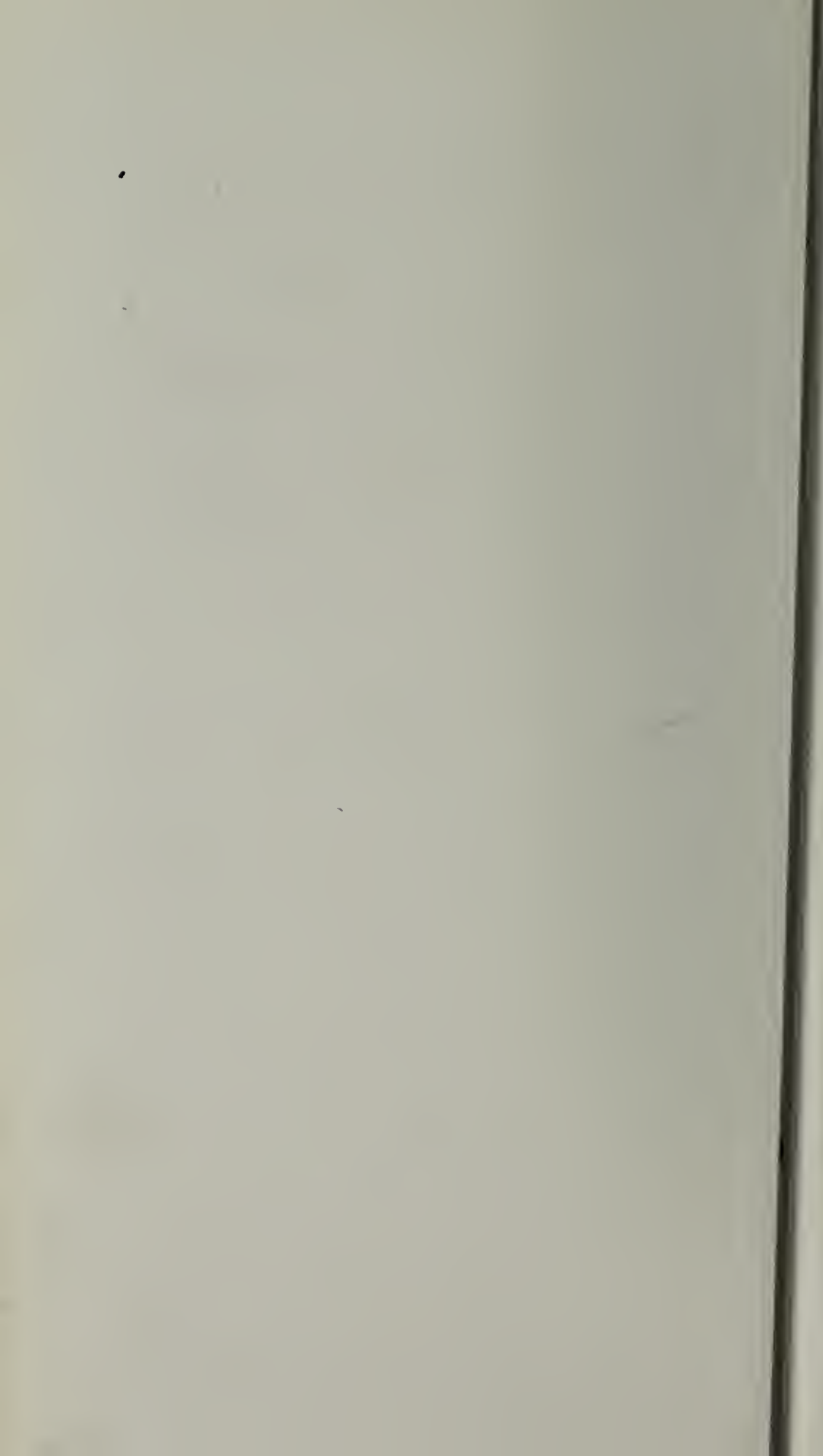
## RAINFALL RECORDED AT HANLEY SEWAGE WORKS, LEEK ROAD, STOKE-ON-TRENT

(By the courtesy of J. W. Chibbett, Esq.)

### MONTHLY TOTALS FOR 1964

							<i>Inches</i>
January ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·64
February ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·83
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·61
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·38
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·63
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·81
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·06
August ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·95
September ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·67
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·40
November ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·76
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·13

YEARLY TOTAL: .. 26·87





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